FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 089 8 May 1986

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Wants Retraction From Paraguayan Envoy B 1
Coast Guard Takes Custody of Japanese Trawler B 1

BOLIVIA

Joint U.S. 'United Forces-86' Maneuvers End C 1
Paz on Sea Outlet Issue, Economic Problems C 1
[PRESENCIA 28 Apr]

BRAZIL

President, Foreign Minister Visit Portugal D 1
[cross-reference]
Deputies Criticize U.S. General Walters' Visit D 1
Capital Paralyzed by Public Servants' Strike D 1

CHILE

Abrams' Comments on Terrorism 'Well Received' E 1
FPMR Member Arrested for U.S. Embassy Bombing E 1
Official Denies Arms Purchase From Brazil E 1
Union Leader Condemns Spain's Aid to Pinochet E 2

COLOMBIA

Vega Says State of Siege Must Continue F 1
Betancur Comments on San Andres, Elections F 1
Betancur on Objections to Development Plan F 1
Banana Growers Report Rebel Extortion Attempts F 2
'Massacre' Causes Division in Rebel Groups F 2
[EL TIEMPO 30 Apr]
Agrarian Fund Workers Declare 'Indefinite' Strike F 2

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Views Talks With Abrams H 1
Colorado Vice President on Hospital de Clinicas H 1
[HOY 7 May]
Editorial on Government Funds for Hospital Workers H 2
[HOY 7 May]
'Voice of Colorado' on 'International Conspiracy' H 3
Liberal Party Discusses Chaves' Promises H 5
[ULTIMA HORA 7 May]
Supreme Court President Denies Resignation H 5
[HOY 7 May]

PERU

President Alan Garcia Departs for San Jose J 1
Habib's Nicaraguan 'Maneuver' Examined J 1
[LA REPUBLICA 27 Apr]
Foreign Minister on Central American Situation J 3
Briefs: Ties With St Vincent J 3

VENEZUELA

Lusinchi Will Not Attend Arias Inauguration L 1
Government Said To Withdraw From Area Oil Pact L 1
Allegation Denied L 2
Nicaragua's Tinoco on Signing Contadora Act L 2

MEXICO

Uruguayan President Arrives on Official Visit M 1
De la Madrid Welcomes Sanguinetti M 1
Sanguinetti Speaks on L.A. Unity M 1
Sanguinetti Speaks With Press M 2
Joint Communique Issued M 2
New Economic Order Urged M 4
Briefs: 1985 Economic Statistics M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Leaders Arrive for Arias Inauguration P 1
Alfonsin Arrives P 1
Duarte Press Conference P 1
Cerezo Meets Press P 2

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Announces Col Staben's Reinstatement P 5

HONDURAS

Azcona Meets Press Before Leaving for Costa Rica P 6
Further on News Conference P 8

NICARAGUA

Ambassador To Attend Arias Inauguration P 9
[BARRICADA 6 May]

CUBA

Castro Speaks at Salvador Allende Hospital Q 1

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Parliament Dissolved; Elections Called for 28 May S 1

DOMINICA

Charles Comments on By-Election Results S 2
Opposition Leader Douglas Hails Socialism S 2

HAITI

Government Arrests, Searches for Duvalierists S 3

JAMAICA

Seaga Presents New Budget to Parliament S 3

ALFONSIN WANTS RETRACTION FROM PARAGUAYAN ENVOY

PY080219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica 7 May -- President Alfonsin will give the Paraguayan ambassador in Buenos Aires, Luis Gonzalez Arias, 24 hours to retract his statement or be asked to leave the country within a definite period of time, sources in the delegation accompanying the president to Costa Rica have revealed. The sources also said that the incident in which Ambassador Gonzalez Arias was the catalyst is "very serious," but noted that its repercussions will not go beyond a strong request for a retraction and the recall of Ambassador Quijano.

It was learned that President Alfonsin analyzed the question with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and other Foreign Ministry officials during the flight to Costa Rica. Shortly before boarding the plane this morning, President Alfonsin ordered that Raul Alconada Sempe, Foreign Ministry Latin American affairs under secretary, stay in Buenos Aires to stay on top of the incident, with "precise instructions" as to the steps to be taken.

The sources contacted in the plane bringing the president to Costa Rica said that Alfonsin will not only demand a retraction from Paraguayan Ambassador Gonzales Arias, but will also ask for "full satisfaction". Unless Gonzalez Arias gives a satisfactory answer to these requests, he will be asked to leave Argentina. Commenting further on the political implications of the incidents, the sources said that the Argentine Government "really wishes" that the Paraguayan diplomat would not return to Buenos Aires after this incident.

COAST GUARD TAKES CUSTODY OF JAPANESE TRAWLER

PY042357 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 86 p 15

[Text] (NA) -- The Coast Guard cutter Azopardo fired warning shots across the bow of the Japanese factory ship Otori Maru III as it fished inside Argentine territorial waters about 190 miles off the coast of Puerto Madryn. The Japanese vessel cut her motors to be boarded by the Coast Guard and is now on her way to Bahia Blanca and legal proceedings. First reports indicate there were 150 tons of shrimps in the hold of the Japanese vessel. A fine of 150,000 dollars was applied to a Polish vessel for a similar offence.

JOINT U.S. 'UNITED FORCES-86' MANEUVERS END

PY061848 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cochabamba, Bolivia 5 May (EFE) -- Joint U.S.-Bolivian maneuvers ended today after 8 days of conventional war and antisubversive exercises. The "United Forces-86" joint maneuvers were carried out in Valle Alto and Puerto Villarroel with the participation of 1,000 Bolivian troops and 300 U.S. troops from the U.S. Army Southern Command from Panama.

The troops received logistical support from the U.S. Army, which provided six "UH-1" helicopters, a "Hercules" plane, modern communications equipment, speedboats, scuba diving equipment, and medical support. A-37 fighters from the Iowa (U.S.) base [as received] had to make an emergency landing in Chiclayo (Peru) because of mechanical problems and therefore did not take part in the maneuvers. The maneuvers were a success from a military point of view and were carried out without any problems.

Praising the professionalism of all the troops involved, Lieutenant Colonel George Utter, commander of the U.S. troops, said that only the language barrier separates the two armies. The maneuvers started on 28 April with parachute jumps from a U.S. Air Force "Hercules" plane, with the participation of Bolivian Armed Forces Commander General Raul Lopez Leyton.

The "United Forces-86" joint maneuvers will be officially closed on 7 May at the "General Maximiliano Paredes" school in Cochabamba. Present at the ceremony will be Bolivian Defense Minister Fernando Valle and U.S. Ambassador Edward Rowell.

PAZ ON SEA OUTLET ISSUE, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY061759 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Apr (EFE) -- The newspaper LA REPUBLICA today published a report stating that Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro believes an "opening" has occurred between his country and Chile to discuss a formula granting Bolivia its own sea outlet.

Concerning the problem of the Bolivian landlocked situation, Paz Estenssoro told LA REPUBLICA that there are several options to be considered for overcoming it and that "the solution of the Beagle Channel issue and the progress achieved in the Peruvian-Chilean relationship" favor the holding of negotiations.

Paz Estenssoro added that northern Chile needs Bolivian products and that Bolivia may be a market for the Chileans. "Chile is a natural complementary market to Bolivia," Paz Estenssoro stated.

Paz Estenssoro said that he does not believe that the Group of 77, the nonaligned countries, and the North-South talks will provide immediate solutions to Bolivia's economic problems. The Bolivian president said Bolivia could overcome its stagnation with loans from all the countries that can make them.

PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT PORTUGAL

For reportage on the visit of President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre to Portugal, including coverage of presidential dinner speeches on 4 May and a scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed on 5 May, see the Portugal section of the 6 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTIES CRITICIZE U.S. GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY080125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 86

[From "The Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputy Harolda Lima, speaking on behalf of the PCdoB [Communist Party of Brazil], has protested the presence of U.S. General Vernon Walters in Brazil, pointing out that the visitor might be seeking to end Brazil's nationalist policy in the computer sector. He added that another objective of the visit could be to ask for Brazilian support for a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. For his part, Deputy Jacques D'Ornellas has referred to Walters' visit as an attempt to impose Reagan's policy on Brazil. Deputy Jose Genuino has also protested the objectives of Walters' visit to Brazil.

CAPITAL PARALYZED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS' STRIKE

PY061441 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brasilia, 6 May (EFE) -- Brasilia was paralyzed today by a strike by 40,000 public servants of the federal district. They are demanding a 105-percent increase in their salaries, which have been frozen since 28 February. Authorities today described the strike as the worst since the founding of this capital 26 years ago. The strike affects professors, administrators, public servants in general, physicians, health-unit personnel, and cultural workers. Governor Jose Aparecido, who tried to cushion the impact of the indefinite strike, requested unsuccessfully that the regional labor court declare it illegal. The public-transport-service drivers did not joint the strike because they reached an agreement with the transport companies about 2 months ago. All federal government offices continued to carry out their activities normally. The first effects of the strike were observed today in the suspension of services at public hospitals and primary and secondary schools. Physicians and nurses began the day normally by attending patients but suspended their activities in the afternoon. Only first aid posts remained open.

ABRAMS' COMMENTS ON TERRORISM 'WELL RECEIVED'

PY062035 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Relay by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle is very pleased with the statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams, who said that terrorism is a threat for this continent and that terrorism in Chile is significant.

Del Valle said that Abrams' remarks have been well received in government circles because they fully agree with the Chilean Government's thinking. The foreign minister added that Abrams' statements agree with the Volio report, which states that terrorism is one of the factors that harms, or may harm in the future, Chile's normal progress toward full democracy.

Del Valle made these comments at the conclusion of a lengthy meeting at La Moneda Palace with President Pinochet, during which, among other things, they reviewed the current status of Chilean-U.S. relations and Chile's ties with Europe and neighboring countries.

FPMR MEMBER ARRESTED FOR U.S. EMBASSY BOMBING

PY070339 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A terrorist who participated in the attack on the U.S. Embassy and against a military patrol has been arrested. The criminal, identified as Heriberto Luis (Inostroza Espinoza), 24, was arrested by the National Intelligence Center, CNI, on 30 April after an incident in which (Inostroza) was injured. The incident occurred at the corner of Matta Avenue and Cuevas Street in Santiago. (Inostroza) is a member of the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], which is subordinated to the outlawed Communist Party. (Inostroza) helped plan the bomb attack against the U.S. ambassador's residence. He was also in charge of delivering and removing the weapons used in the attack. In his house security forces found plans for the attack and documents on paramilitary activities of the FPMR, the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party. The terrorist has been admitted to the intensive care unit at El Salvador Hospital and is to be turned over to the third judge advocate of Santiago. The CNI is continuing its investigation, trying to identify and arrest the other terrorists who attacked the U.S. Embassy and the military patrol. This information was released by the National Social Communications Directorate.

OFFICIAL DENIES ARMS PURCHASE FROM BRAZIL

PY061711 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0035 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 May (EFE) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes has denied reports of an arms purchase from Brazil by the Chilean Government. Valdes also denied the existence of a secret weapons agreement with Paraguay and South Africa.

The information on the arms purchase was published by a Sao Paulo newspaper, which stated that the purchase totaled $ 1 billion.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized that the information was published in Lima shortly before meetings in that city between Chilean and Peruvian military men to review disarmament.

Concerning a report on alleged secret agreements with Paraguay and South Africa, which were mentioned by an Argentine congressman, Valdes stated that this is "something absolutely fanciful and completely unrealistic."

Concerning the arrest of three Chileans in Argentina, who were charged with spying, Valdes said: "We trust that their case will be resolved in a positive fashion because there are no well-grounded charges of espionage, as had been initially reported."

UNION LEADER CONDEMNS SPAIN'S AID TO PINOCHET

PA051229 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1427 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Madrid, 4 May (DPA) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel said today that he approves of attaining democracy in the country through negotiations with the Armed Forces. Referring to President Augusto Pinochet in an interview with the Spanish newspaper DIARIO 16 published today, Seguel said: "One cannot negotiate with the tyrant; however, one can negotiate with the military." The Christian Democratic labor leader described himself as a pacifist and thus opposed to the use of arms to fight the Pinochet regime. "I believe Chile is not in a position to take up arms against the dictator," he said. He said: "There are many different options that should precede the use of arms in Chile, and one of them is for the military to realize that the situation is untenable."

He expressed annoyance at what he called U.S. meddling in Chilean internal affairs. "They [the Americans] did a great job at finishing off democracy in Chile, and that job by the United States has cost us Chileans dearly, and many generations of Chileans will continue paying. Now, after 12 years, they seem to want to change again, but I don't know in what direction they want to take us now." "No, I don't like interference, and it is not that I am anti-Yankee. I don't like it of anyone," Seguel said. Seguel described the role of the church in the struggle for democracy in Chile as "predominant and fundamental." "I hope that it will continue taking part and that each day it will come nearer to Msgr Silva Henriquez' position," he said. What about the vicarage of solidarity? "It is part of the church and has been the Chilean people's fundamental key source of support. It will continue to play that role because once the dictatorship falls, there are sure to be some who want to take revenge, and the vicarage will be there to defend human rights."

To Rodolfo Seguel it is clear how to reach democracy in Chile: "The path is through a parliament, elections, a plebiscite...the first thing is to eliminate the dictator, before anything else." "The first step is to rid ourselves of the tyrant; afterward, everything else will come...Pinochet has to be ousted."

He accused the Spanish Government of Socialist Felipe Gonzalez of selling war materiel to Pinochet. He told his Spanish interviewer: "I want to take this opportunity to publicly express my strongest protest because Gonzalez' government is collaborating with the government of the dictator Pinochet." "He is collaborating because he sells it war materiel, light military transport planes and training planes outfitted with light artillery. In other words he sells planes and weapons to Pinochet, and I hope you publish this, because it is heartbreaking for the Chilean people, more so coming from Spain, a democratic country which we admire...."

VEGA SAYS STATE OF SIEGE MUST CONTINUE

PA061313 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- The Armed Forces High Command believes this is not the right time to lift the state of siege throughout the country because guerrilla actions continue in various departments. Defense Minister General Vega Uribe made this statement in Barranquilla, where he presided over a meeting of the governors with the Armed Forces commanders. Gen Vega Uribe warned that harsh measures will be taken against the rebels who persist in their struggle against the government.

BETANCUR COMMENTS ON SAN ANDRES, ELECTIONS

PA050425 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] While the presidential candidates stepped up their campaign tours, President Belisario Betancur surprised those living in the coastal areas by visiting Barranquilla. We will first see him at the stadium that will be inauguarated next Sunday, in this report from Olga Fernandez.

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] President Belisario Betancur made a quick visit to this city today to visit the Metropolitar Stadium's installations. The president's visit to the Atlantic city lasted only 4 hours, but he managed to inspect several works durng this time. He referred to the stadium, saying it was the least that could be done to cover the needs of those living in Barranquilla. During his visit to the soccer stadium, the president reasserted Colombia's position concerning Nicaragua's claim on San Andres.

[Betancur] Referring to the islands of San Andres and Providencia, Colombia has nothing to discuss with absolutely anyone.

[Fernandez] The president also answered some questions concerning the possibility of lifting the state of siege.

[Betancur] Yes, the government thinks that if the analysis which is currently being done establishes that the reasons for this have disappeared throughout the entire country, or in certain zones of the country, the state of siege will consequently be lifted.

[Fernandez] Given that the presidential elections are near, he emphasized the tranquillity which has been recovered in the country and urged Colombians to vote.

[Betancur] I would like to urge all Colombians, from this beautiful place, to participate in the 25 May elections. [end recording]

BETANCUR ON OBJECTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA021534 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has said that he does not think that any Colombian (?has any reservations) about the economic and social benefits which his development plan for the last 100 days of his administration entails for the poorest sectors of the population. In an implicit response to those who raised objections to the so-called home stretch program, Betancur said that it was created in Paipa last year in the so-called social year of his administration.

He said that the best way to help strengthen peace in the country is by eliminating the factors of nonconformity which, he feels, involve the lack of opportunity and the state's lack of attention to grave problems. Betancur summed up the achievements of his administration in its social policy and repeated his promise that he will reduce the unemployment rate by the end of his administration.

BANANA GROWERS REPORT REBEL EXTORTION ATTEMPTS

PA051526 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Medellin -- According to reports, the associations of banana growers in this area of the country have asked the national government to take steps to eradicate from the Uraba region groups of insurgents who are enforcing their own laws on the banana plantations, thus hindering the development of this agricultural activity. The representatives in Uraba reported that insurgent elements have arrived at the banana plantations and have tried to extort money from property owners as protection against kidnapping or damages. The banana growers said that they are not prepared to allow the guerrilla groups to intimidate them and will confront them if necessary so they will leave the region and take their threats somewhere else.

'MASSACRE' CAUSES DIVISION IN REBEL GROUPS

PA021748 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1A, 12A

[Text] The pro-Indian "Quintin Lame" Command has withdrawn from the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG) because "the lunacy and partiality of its and the M-19's commanders led them to believe that 30 of our men were imposters" and to kill them in a massacre that resembled the one carried out by the "Ricardo Franco" Front in Tacueyo. The revelation is contained in an open letter the "Quintin Lame" group sent to Pope John Paul II, asking him to meet with the Paez community of Cauca during his June visit to Colombia. In the letter the rebels tell the pope that the CNG used them as advance troops in clashes against the Army, as a result of which "we lost many men and faced extreme hardships." The massacre was commmitted in Toribio, near Tacueyo. The "Quintin Lame" Indians have asked John Paul II to declare holy the burial ground where the murdered rebels' bodies were deposited. They state in their note that the CNG organizations "turned out to be emminently terroristic and suicidal, prompting us to withdraw from it to seek more civilized ways to oppose the national government." "We need your blessing and peace message to strengthen our spirit of struggle to face daily hardships until we find the just future that the Colombian people desire," the letter states.

AGRARIAN FUND WORKERS DELCARE 'INDEFINITE' STRIKE

PA021523 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- A stoppage for an indefinite period was started by 13,600 workers of the 776 agencies of the Agrarian Fund at 0600 today. The strike was decided by the Agrarian Fund union in face of the failure of the negotiations for a list of demands which started on 14 April. Although the Agrarian Fund [words indistinct], the workers said that they will maintain the strike to the last consequences, ignoring the illegal nature of the strike as per the labor law. Union leaders said that Agrarian Fund Manager Mariano Ospina Hernandez intends to eliminate the seniority bonus and cut the 6-month bonus in 15 days. For his part, Ospina Hernandez said that the strike movement seeks only privileges for union leaders, putting aside the benefits of the majority of workers. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo Rojas asked the workers to remain calm and reminded them that the Agrarian Fund provides a public service.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TALKS WITH ABRAMS

PY080231 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar today returned to Asuncion after visiting Taiwan, where he signed an extradition treaty with the Taiwanese Government. From Taiwan he then traveled to the United States, where he met with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-american Affairs, Elliott Abrams. Talking to reporters at the international airport, the minister referred to the conversation with Abrams.

[Begin recording] [Saldivar] We talked about Paraguayan-U.S. bilateral relations and agreed that such relations must be based on mutual respect, something upon which we have already agreed with Ambassador Taylor. We also agreed that nonintervention is the cornerstone of inter-American relations.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been reported that you and the assistant secretary of state analyzed a report by Ambassador Taylor on our country. Is it true?

[Saldivar] No report by Ambassador Taylor was shown to me. We discussed all the problems and issues relevant to our bilateral relations. We also discussed the issues that are being discussed at international forums in connection with the Central American crisis.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, what is the world's opinion of our country?

[Saldivar] They believe that Paraguay has political and social stability and that it is a country where one can work because there is peace. We should properly appreciate and defend all of this.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, after resuming your functions today, will the Argentine issue be at the top of your agenda?

[Saldivar] I will resume my functions after the executive branch authorizes me to do so. [end recording]

COLORADO VICE PRESIDENT ON HOSPITAL DE CLINICAS

PY071558 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 p 12

[Text] Colorado Party Vice President Dr Ruben Stanley yesterday stated that he does not agree with the attitude adopted by Ramon Aquino, the president of Colorado Party Precinct No 14, regarding Aquino's raid on the Hospital de Clinicas. "I believe that even party authorities are getting involved in the problem. I do not know what to say on this issue involving the behavior adopted by this precinct president," Stanley said. Stanley added: "I can, however, assure you that he did not have party authorization to do that." Asked whether Aquino would be subject to punishment by the party because of his attitude, Stanley replied: "We do not know what Colorado Party President Dr Juan Ramon Chavez' decision will be regarding this case," adding: "However, I would not agree with that action."

Asked whether this action is cause for concern for the party authorities, Stanley replied, "The fact that I am telling you that I do not like it means that it is a cause for concern."

Regarding the problems and demands of the Hospital de Clinicas workers, Stanley said that the salary increases granted by the Finance Ministry have possibly been a burden for the Finance Ministry itself. "And if the Finance Ministry wants to grant further increases, then it will have to resort to the method of increasing taxes, thus truly making the situation worse. I believe that this situation will wind up with an intervention right now. I believe that what they are asking is fair but the fact that they have turned the tables, protesting and striking, attaches a political feature to this matter, and no one will ever agree on this," Stanley added.

EDITORIAL ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL WORKERS

PY071607 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 p 1

[Editorial by HOY owner-director Humberto Dominguez Dibb: "An Outrageous Incongruity"]

[Text] The situation of doctors, nurses, and employees of the Hospital de Clinicas, the teaching hospital of the School of Medicine of the Asuncion National University, has awakened the interest of the people at large because of their fair demands for a salary that would allow them to live with a minimum of decency. These salary requests had been made through all possible channels in view of the desperate situation, especially of the lower-ranking employees whose wages cannot ensure survival, much less anything else.

The demands were addressed to the appropriate government level, and the answer was that no solution was possible because no allocation had been budgeted for this year and it was impossible to find a new source of funds.

Now, however, the government has come up with a source of revenue to supply 400 million guaranies -- the amount necessary to resolve the problem of the Hospital de Clinicas for this year -- to the Paraguayan national soccer team. This decision offends almost all citizens who are concerned over the problems that have a negative influence on the state of health of a broad sector of low-income population.

I firmly believe that this decision is extremely unfortunate. The Paraguayan Soccer League will receive $800,000 (approximately 560 million guaranies at the current parallel exchange rate) for participating in the upcoming world soccer championship, which means that it will hardly be short of funds, as is the case of the Hospital de Clinicas, which should have top priority on the list of contributions of any sector capable of making them.

What is going on? Have we totally lost our sense of reality? Do we lack the necessary capacity for balancing things out and allowing the people enjoy their soccer games and good health at the same time?

In the face of this folly I recall Psalm 14, which states: The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, there is none that doeth good. The Lord looked down from heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand and seek God. They are all gone aside, they are all together become filthy: there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Have all the workers of iniquity no knowledge? Who eat up my people as they eat bread, and call not upon the Lord. There were they in great fear. For God is in the generation of the righteous. Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor, because the Lord is his refuge. Oh that the salvation of Israel were to come out of Zion! When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.

'VOICE OF COLORADO' ON 'INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY'

PY071633 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 May 86

[From the "Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Text] Well-known groups of agitators have been trying to disrupt the peace we enjoy. This represents a serious crime that should be punished with the full force of the law. Nobody has the right to disrupt public order, the sacred patrimony of the citizenry that is the target of attacks that must not go unpunished. The citizenry must be respected so that the development of their honest activities may not be interrupted by hostile acts that seek only to take us back to times of unrest, vandalism, and anarchy which, fortunately, have been overcome. Today, with the excuse of alleged peaceful demonstrations, they intend to disrupt peace. First one must respect the law and, if one wants to carry out a demonstration, request permission as well as the support and guarantee of the authorities for each particular case.

A request for a salary increase made by the physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas has been used by those groups of agitators as an excuse to transfer the events to the political field. They no longer care about the salary increase because what they intend to do is create a political problem for the government. The agitators, as the communists did in 1946, incite subversion, making demands that have nothing to do with the enemies of peace in order to pressure the government.

As we have reported before on this program, everything has been planned previously. It is part of a carefully planned subversive timetable that is being implemented by irregular small groups of the opposition with the support of pseudo-independent radio stations and newspapers, which broadcast and publish exaggerated reports on the hostile acts with the intention of instigating these actions.

The conspiracy, however, has been uncovered and some of its main plotters have even been identified. Some of these plotters are well-known elements of subversion and hatred who are only fulfilling the instructions received from the heads of the antidemocratic plot orchestrated by communism in our continent. The presence of FRG Embassy officials at these hostile acts against the government before which they are accredited clearly reveals that this is an international conspiracy. The presence of the U.S. ambassador himself at some of those demonstrations has been proven and reported by newspapers. We really do not know what role he is playing, but he is always in cahoots with the agitators, encouraging with his presence the outbreaks of violence, which could have sparked the unleashing of the red horde in our country, had they not been controlled by the security forces.

The anticommunist governments were ousted, as occurred in Cuba and Nicaragua with the help of Mr Taylor-type U.S. diplomats. This opened the doors to the agents of the hammer and the sickle who, disguised as democrats, were able to seize power by deceiving the people, the church, and even the U.S. Government. Nowadays those countries are suffering under the most shameful and bloodthirsty dictatorships.

Now they present the pseudo-leaders as if they were engaged in an exclusively union activities, which are by no means of a political nature. Come on, tell us another one. How are they going to be engaged in union activities if what they seek is to violate the law first and then disrupt peace? Everybody is well aware that after the Constitution the national budget is the most important law of the Republic. It cannot be changed by the president, the ministers, or the congressmen themselves.

The budget must be approved every year. We admit that they [Hospital de Clinicas' employees] do not earn much. It is true, they earn little and they should earn more, but in keeping with the country's possibilities. This must be provided for in the budget, which provides for the expenditures of every responsible institution. This is what the enemies of democracy are doing now. They are deceiving the people. They say that they are union leaders but their actions are of a purely political nature. If this problem is solved they will then move on to the teachers' sector and then to other unions and other type of workers, and so on, until we reach -- as we did in 1946 -- a civil war. The 1946 civil war cost the country the lives of about 6,000 members of one party or another. And who is responsible for those 6,000 lives? Was it the Colorado Party, the Liberals, the Febreristas, the communists that were the opposition? Or could someone blame the church for not preaching enough about peace, understanding, and dialogue between the Paraguayan citizens? We should reflect about this. But what is certain is that we are not going to allow, no matter what the excuse, the unleashing of a war among Paraguayans.

We are going to resolutely defend peace, no matter what anybody says. We are not going to allow Paraguayans to kill Paraguayans as the communists intend. Because this is how the enemies of democracy act. They are deceiving the people, the political organizations, and even the religious organizations, as well as certain careless diplomats who make the unforgivable mistake of supporting them in the belief that they are democrats when, in truth, they are nothing but disguised leftists, trained to create a state of confusion and violence. They are so well trained that they take advantage of a request for a salary increase that had been favorably attended to by the government to carry out their disgraceful plans.

Those diplomats hardly care that those disguised communists have not concealed their support to the cause of the bloodthirsty Libyan dictatorship, creator of international terrorism against which the U.S. Government mobilized its armed forces. They have not concealed their support for Nicaragua, another dictatorship that was trained by Marxism-Leninism, and repudiate any U.S. intervention to free that unfortunate country.

We wonder what would happen in Washington if our diplomatic representative should interfere in U.S. affairs, as the U.S. representative does in our country.

Moreover, and fortunately, President Stroessner's Colorado and democratic government is strongly prepared to repel the subversive plans of these very small groups of agitators that might amount to 500 persons, or probably 1,000, but will never surpass the 1.2 million Colorado Party members who are ready to defend peace, democracy, and progress that represent the happy reality Paraguay is experiencing.

Those diplomats we referred to must realize that they are being manipulated by communists -- or are they manipulating the communists? They must also realize that among the small and irregular groups of the opposition those diplomats become useful idiots through whom the communists intend to climb to power as they did in Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries of the world.

You must also realize that a great majority rules here in Paraguay and that they are capable of shaking the entire country with their force. The fact that they remain calm does not mean that they are weak, but rather because this majority belongs to a deeply democratic political organization and still hopes that those who are wrong will withdraw, reflect, and realize that they are being manipulated by the Marxist anti-democratic plot, which is determined to create problems for the governments that reject them and struggle against them with faith in God, the fatherland, and the family.

LIBERAL PARTY DISCUSSES CHAVES' PROMISES

PY080241 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 May 86 p 4

[Text] This morning Joaquin A. Burgos, Liberal Party [PL] president, said that "depending on whether the promises made by Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chaves, who is also Congress president, are fulfilled, we might resign our seats in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the city councils throughout the country."

Doctor Burgos explained that the PL directorate met from 1800 to 2100 last night to analyze the country's current situation and the meeting he held with Dr Juan Ramon Chaves to discuss the events about which the public is aware.

Burgos said: "We have released a communique making public the promises made by Dr Chaves, and we'll see if they are fulfilled. Dr Chaves promised that repression will be ended, that the police cordon around the Hospital de Clinicas will be removed and, that the freedom curtailing laws 209 and 294 will be revised. However Chaves also noted that the state of siege is a mechanism under the exclusive jurisdiction of the executive branch."

The PL president then added: "Nevertheless, I believe that Dr Chaves made many promises that if fulfilled can bring peace and harmony to the country. We are waiting for those promises to be kept, but if they are not, all PL congressmen, city councilmen, and representatives on the Central Electoral Board will submit their resignations."

Burgos recounted all the meetings the PL has been holding to study the possibility of a negotiated solution to problems that have sprung up recently with the repression of demonstrators, the blockade of the Hospital de Clinicas, and the arrest of several persons.

Yesterday, the PL directorate received a letter of resignation from Dr Augusto Caceres Carisimo, member of the party's Political Committee and head of its Organization Depa tment. The directorate analyzed the letter and decided to return it to Dr Carisimo so he could change the wording that is considered "offensive to all members of the PL."

In a two-page letter Caceres Carisimo submitted his resignation to the directorate and made a scathing criticism of the government for its handling of recent events.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT DENIES RESIGNATION

PY071546 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 May 86 pp 20-21

[Text] The chief justice of the Supreme Court, Luis Maria Argana, said yesterday during a press conference that some people have taken advantage of his absence from office to circulate rumors which he believes lack any political objective. Luis Maria Argana discussed the recent socio-political incidents and the cordoning by the police of the court building which he described as a "preventive measure."

During the press conference, Chief Justice Luis Maria Argana, who resumed his duties on 5 May, categorically denied that he has submitted his resignation. He said he was in Buenos Aires where he met with some renowned jurists who were invited to come to Paraguay to give lectures on civil law in view of the forthcoming enactment of the new civil code. He said that among those invited is Guillermo Borda, the author of 12 texts on civil code.

Argana noted that a large part of his vacation was devoted to private matters and to rest.

He added: "Rumors have a snowball effect as times goes by. This is what happened with me in view of my absence from office."

Asked about the activities of parapolice groups (civilians) armed with sticks, which in recent weeks have carried out repressive actions at the Hospital de Clinicas, he noted: "Before answering your question, I must make an explanation. In the first place, I, as a judge, as member of the Supreme Court, cannot issue an opinion on a subject that is being studied by the courts because if I did, I would be guilty of a serious infraction. I would be making a prejudgment. In the second place, if I did this I would eventually be subjected to a court injunction, and moreover, I would be characterized as an imprudent judge. Therefore, I cannot answer you in my capacity as a member of the Supreme Court. But I can answer you as a private citizen.

"I can express my concerns as a private citizen and as a lawyer. As a lawyer I can tell you that we all want peace and order. From what I am told, since I was not here, it seems that a group of citizens submitted a request to the Finance Ministry, which answered it but only partially. This decision was apparently opposed by some. In view of this I believe that what was originally a labor problem became a political one, that is, the issue was politicized. I, of course, believe that the police must keep order and that they must safeguard the institutions when hordes get out of control. It is only logical for the police to prevent the outburst of the masses. I think you probably read a classic book on the psychology of the masses which describes how the personalities of individuals are completely transformed when they act in mobs. Individuals feel strong because of the number of people and anonymity. This is why crowds cause disorders, and this is why the police are forced to enforce preventive measures."

During the 1-hour interview he added: "Sometimes preventive measures are repressive because there is a lot of resistance. This occurs when the police have to resort to the use of tear gas and water canons. But it would be worse if an enraged mob broke into a public building causing destruction, damage, or even deaths. This would be even more serious. Therefore, as a lawyer I believe that we should uphold the respect or order and institutions, that things must be handled through the proper channels."

PRESIDENT ALAN GARCIA DEPARTS FOR SAN JOSE

PY071524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Lima, 7 May (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia Perez left today for San Jose to attend the inauguration of the new Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and hold a summit conference with 12 Latin American presidents to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American problem.

In his fifth trip abroad, the chief of state left aboard the presidential plane from Air Force Base No 8 at 0925, accompanied by a delegation made up of Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and several congressmen. The plane that is carrying Alan Garcia, who is attending his first inauguration as president, will make a brief stopover in Panama.

HABIB'S NICARAGUAN 'MANEUVER' EXAMINED

PY021900 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Apr 86 p 24

[Editorial: "Habib in Lima and His Worthless Letter"]

[Text] The discreet presence in Lima of President Ronald Reagan's envoy Phillip Habib, who has also fulfilled missions in Central America, the Middle East, and some weeks ago in the Philippines, is obviously connected with the still tense situation in Nicaragua. The obvious objective of his presence in the Peruvian Foreign Ministry was to sell a new U.S. initiative to Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

A letter from Mr Habib to Congressman Slattery stating that the United States would reduce its aid to the contras after the signing of the Contadora act was recently released. The letter was submitted by the U.S. ambassador in Panama to the Panamanian foreign minister, who received it in his capacity as the representative of the Contadora Group. We believe that Habib's visit will afford another chance to show the letter in Lima.

An attempt has been made to present this letter as an official U.S. document. Yet it is nothing but a trick of the Reagan administration, which is trying to confuse the U.S. Congress and gain its support. The Reagan administration also wants to confuse the public and convince everyone that there has been a shift in the U.S. policy and that if Nicaragua does not sign the act it is because of its own intransigence. Nicaragua has officially announced that it will sign the Contadora act on 6 June if the U.S. aggression ends by that time.

Habib's letter to Congressman Slattery, which was delivered to the Contadora Group, is neither a legal nor an official document. Therefore, it conveys no new position of the Reagan administration. This type of letter is totally worthless, because the Reagan administration usually disregards such commitments. It should be recalled that last year, when a $27-million aid package to the contras was being discussed, Reagan sent a letter to Congressman McCurdy promising to resume the Manzanillo talks with Nicaragua if the aid was granted. But once he achieved his objective, Reagan disregarded the commitment he had made to the U.S. Congress.

The letter from Habib is, therefore, a maneuver through which the administration wants to influence Congress on the eve of the vote requesting $100 million for the contras. In his letter, Habib also refers to the need for "internal reconciliation in Nicaragua." This is the interpretation of the Reagan administration's concept of "dialogue with the contras," or a dialogue imposed on Nicaragua by force. In this dialogue Nicaragua's interlocutors must be the contras, who are nothing but the members of a mercenary army that Reagan himself has created and which Nicaragua has rejected because it is illegal, immoral, unfair, because it violates the most elementary principles of international law and international treaties, and because it is against the spirit of Contadora and Caraballeda.

This U.S. interpretation of the "internal reconciliation" as a "dialogue with the mercenaries" is a maneuver. In fact, while Nicaragua is being induced to sign the act, the United States assumes no commitment, and if Nicaragua refuses to engage in a dialogue with the contras, the United States will continue its aggression, claiming that Nicaragua "violated the act."

Obviously, the United States has no commitment to Contadora and has not changed its position regarding a cessation of aggression against Nicaragua. The true position of the Reagan administration is contained in a letter that Secretary of State George Shultz personally, not through a lower-ranking official, sent to Republican Congressman Dante Fascell on 17 April 1986.

In that letter Shultz demanded that the Nicaraguan Government talk with the contras as a precondition for a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue. This position clearly contradicts the Contadora recommendation contained in the Caraballeda document, and it cannot be construed as anything but a U.S. rejection of the peaceful solution for which Latin America calls.

Additionally, the Shultz letter to Fascell misrepresents the U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua and Contadora. It also misrepresents the Nicaraguan attitude, giving the impression that the Reagan administration maintained a good disposition to dialogue and that Nicaragua has refused to cooperate. The letter says that Nicaragua used the Manzanillo talks as a pretext not to negotiate with its Central American neighbors and that it refused to consider an "internal reconciliation." This is false. The United States unilaterally broke the Manzanillo talks as soon as they ceased to serve Reagan's electoral purpose of defusing the criticism of the U.S. internal opposition against his strong-arm policy toward Central America and thus guarantee his reelection. Nicaragua went to Manzanillo to negotiate in good faith. The United States at all times conditioned any rapprochement with Nicaragua to the latter's dialogue with the contras and to a list of absurdities, the acceptance of which would practically imply the capitulation of the Sandinist revolution and the denial of its legitimacy -- by agreeing to a dialogue with the contras, a new congress, and other demands.

Another recent maneuver was the proposal by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte to talk with the Salvadoran revolutionaries if the Nicaraguan Government would talk with the contras. This proposal was prepared in the United States and "endorsed" by the Central American countries, with the intention of linking two conflicts that are completely different in their origin, cause and objectives.

The struggle of the Salvadoran people against the Duarte government, which is an internal Salvadoran conflict, is quite different from the mercenary war the United States is waging against Nicaragua.

With the connivance of the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, and Duarte of course, Reagan wants to establish an analogy between the two conflicts. Thus, Reagan intends to legitimize his mercenaries as fighters in an "internal conflict" that the entire civilized world knows for a fact is an "external war of aggression" that Reagan is waging against Nicaragua.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PY051806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0258 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Lima, 3 May (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said today that Latin America's self-determination and the possibility of putting an end to a phase of U.S. interventionism in the countries of the area is at stake in Central America.

Speaking to the local radio station Radioprogramas del Peru, Wagner added that the quest of the Contadora Group and its Support Group for a solution to the Central American crisis calls for the nonintervention of the superpowers in Latin American affairs. Wagner said that Peru's participation consists of an expression of solidarity with Central American countries, and through such an interest in avoiding any conflict that could result from the strategic games of the two superpowers.

The foreign minister indicated that Peru has sided with the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan proposal to establish a civilian commission for the prevention of border incidents between the two countries. He announced that a commission will be created in the coming weeks to study the requirements of such a commission.

Wagner recalled that his country had told President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib that the United States should publicly undertake a commitment to refrain from attacking Niaragua, to give rise to relaxed atmosphere in the area. Yet another Peruvian suggestion is that the United States should unconditionally resume direct dialogue with Nicaragua in keeping with the Contadora peace document, which is scheduled to be signed on 6 June.

Finally, Wagner said that Peru has suggested that the peace document should contain an additional protocol by which the United States and the other countries of the international community should promise to attain peace and to maintain and comply with the accords.

BRIEFS

TIES WITH ST VINCENT -- Lima, 5 May (AFP) -- The Foreign Ministry announced in Lima today that Peru and St Vincent and the Grenadines, a group of islands in the Antilles, have agreed to establish diplomatic ties. According to an official communique, the Lima and Kingstown governments have agreed to appoint concurrent ambassadors to establish diplomatic relations. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 6 May 86 PY]

LUSINCHI WILL NOT ATTEND ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA080150 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic Information Directorate announced tonight that President Jaime Lusinchi will not attend the inauguration of the new president of Costa Rica tomorrow as he had planned to do if his official duties had allowed. A qualified delegation of Venezuelans headed by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi will represent Venezuela.

Meanwhile, President Lusinchi sent messages to President Luis Alberto Monge and Oscar Arias Sanchez in which he expresses his regret for not being able to be present at the inauguration, his best wishes for the success of the new government, and his admiration and friendship for the two distinguished leaders and for the noble people of that friendly country. Oscar Arias Sanchez, president-elect of Costa Rica, will assume the Presidency of that Central American country tomorrow during a big ceremony at the National Stadium in the capital, San Jose.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO WITHDRAW FROM AREA OIL PACT

PA071448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 May (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Government "silently" disassociated itself from the financial aspect of the San Jose Accord in December 1985, according to today's issue of EL DIARIO of Caracas. Since that time, the newspaper added, Venezuela has been selling petroleum to Central American and Caribbean countries with the same conditions as other suppliers.

The San Jose Accord, established on 3 August 1980, and renewed every year since then, provides approximately 130,000 barrels of Mexican and Venezuelan petroleum per day to nine Central American and Caribbean countries under advantageous conditions and in equal parts.

The advantageous conditions of the accord allow the purchasing countries to pay only 80 percent of the total in cash, while the remaining 20 percent becomes part of a credit line at low interest rates that can be used to buy equipment and other manufactured goods from Mexico and Venezuela.

Apparently the Venezuelan Government's decision to disassociate itself from the financial aspect of the accord is based on a delay in payments by a considerable number of beneficiary countries. The paper states that at the end of 1985 those countries owed Venezuela approximately $521 million at an 8-percent interest rate.

Although the paper claims that Venezuela took this measure at the end of last year, the official media have made no reference in this regard.

The accord beneficiaries are: the Dominican Republic, Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Barbados, Belize, and Costa Rica.

In the beginning Nicaragua was among the beneficiaries, but supply was cut off due to a delay in payments; the supply to Haiti was cut off because that country was reselling the petroleum it received on the international market at a higher price than it had paid.

Allegation Denied

PA080021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 May (AFP) -- Venezuela has not left the San Jose Accord and is interested in its full enforcement. This was stated to AFP today by Alberto Valero, director of the Energy and Mines Ministry International Affairs Department.

Valero thus denied information published by a newspaper in Carcas, which said today that Venezuela discreetly withdrew in December 1985 from the financial part of the joint agreement signed with Mexico to supply oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. The newspaper said Venezuela is now selling oil to the nations which benefit from the agreement only at current market prices.

Valero underscored that this is false and that the agreement, which is renewable every year, will continue to be enforced until 3 August, when the two countries will decide whether to renew or cancel it.

"Venezuela is interested in its full enforcement," he reasserted. He said that the oil supply -- 130,000 barrels per day, shared in equal parts with Mexico -- remains in effect and, given the drop in prices, the percentage destined to finance plans for the beneficiary countries had been reduced.

"Now that the average prices has been established at $15 a barrel, (the percentage) will obviously be much better," he said. Referring to Venezuelan oil, the agreement states that Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (PDVSA) will supply 100 percent of the oil shipped to these countries. Subsequently the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV) will deposit 20 percent of the price of this oil as a loan, to cover the financing plans of the beneficiary counries' central banks.

Valero stated that the agreement "is really beneficial" for the promotion of Venezuelan products and services in Central America and the Caribbean.

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO ON SIGNING CONTADORA ACT

PA061411 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Nicaragua reiterates its lack of trust in U.S. efforts to achieve peace in formal relations and demands a formal and simultaneous nonaggression guarantee from Washington when it signs the Conadora peace treaty.

Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that his country is willing to sign the Contadora peace and cooperation document, withdraw the few Cuban advisers still remaining in Nicaragua, and stop arms purchases if the United States ceases the aggression against Nicaragua in all its forms.

Tinoco, who is visiting Caracas as a special envoy of President Daniel Ortega, said that there must be a clear and formal nonaggression guarantee from the United States in addition to signing the additional Contadora protocol through which the United States commits itself to respect the document and thus the Sandinist people's revolution.

Speaking at a news conference in Caracas, the deputy foreign minister reiterated that Nicaragua has the political will to sign the document, but at this time, he said, we do not see that the United States has stopped its aggression

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

De La Madrid Welcomes Sanguinetti

FL062206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- Upon greeting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid warned that Latin America is living decisive moments, making it urgent that policies be developed to confront the problems of indebtedness, development, Central American conflicts, and consolidation of the democratic process.

He also said that by uniting, the Latin American people could resolve their obstacles and difficulties, but he said that integration alone is not a solution and stressed that unity is a means, not an end.

At the central patio of the National Palace, De la Madrid offered a warm reception for the Uruguayan president and his 15-member delegation and gave him a cordial welcome reserved for good friends. De la Madrid also recognized the perseverant struggle of a people that refuse to live without liberty.

The Mexican president affirmed that it is imperative to establish an ample base of Latin American agreement, promote cooperation, and maintain consistent efforts in complementing goals. In his message, the Mexican president praised Benito Juarez and the principle of nonintervention as one of the first obligations of governments and later said that today, more than ever, respect for the liberty of the people and the rights of nations is valid.

Before concluding, De la Madrid said that Uruguay and Mexico have the political instruments that favor regional unity, not as a utopic goal but as an expression of their own needs.

Sanguinetti Speaks on L.A. Unity

FL062240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2103 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 May (NOTIMEX) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti said today that the security of the Latin American people is an instrument in confronting these stormy times and is the means to generate the economic growth and progress of the peoples.

During the welcoming ceremony offered by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid at the National Palace, the South American leader recognized that in the midst of this storm, the Mexican people and Government have maintained a calm, balanced, and honest conduct in confronting dramatic economic problems, providing an example for everyone.

Upon officially beginning his 3-day visit to Mexico, President Sanguinetti told his Mexican counterpart: We are confronting stormy times, and I believe that the resolved and serene spirit of your government, which is appreciated in America, is a point of balance for peace in all the world.

The Uruguayan leader spoke against all easy rhetoric that promises the utopia of paradise on earth but then establishes traps for institutions.

We also will not be easily dragged by conformity, which makes us feel that we have done everything fleeing from two threats, he said. With a realistic effort, affirming our convictions, he continued, I am certain that we will come out ahead.

The visiting president said that Latin American integration was a dream of the continent's liberators, but today there is a commitment to take firm, positive, and productive steps to achieve that purpose.

Uruguay and Mexico can do many things, said the Uruguayan president during his speech. He also stressed contributions to the many initiatives that Mexico has begun during the last few years. We have contributed to Mexico's peace initiatives with firmness and humanity, knowing our role and feeling the order given by Benito Juarez, vigorous leader who knew with blood and courage how to defend the liberty and dignity of his land.

Sanguinetti Speaks With Press

PA070403 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 May 86

[Report by Jose Cardenas]

[Text] Today Julio Maria Sanguinetti became the first Uruguayan president to visit Mexico. Despite his busy agenda, President Sanguinetti granted an exclusive interview to the National Newscast System. In the interview, President Sanguinetti said he will discuss topics related to foreign policy with President De la Madrid, and that he will place special emphasis on the Central American situation. The two presidents will also discuss the foreign debt, which is the main problem of the Latin America region.

President Sanguinetti, who is 50 years old, added that his official visit to Mexico will give form to a specific economic cooperation agreement, and he pointed out that his government is greatly interested in buying Mexican oil. President Sanguinetti, who personifies his country's return to democracy after 12 years of military dictatorships, admitted that the balance of his country's relations with Mexico is still poor. He also discussed Latin American unity, which he said was once the liberators' dream, but now has a rhetorical and even demagogic motif. President Sanguinetti said that selfish particularism is the great obstacle to Latin American unity, and he called on Latin American countries to overcome mistrust.

Later President Sanguinetti said that his government seeks pluralism and a democratic consensus. He denied the charge that he is not fully in control, although he admitted that he has to share the power with the main opposition parties in Uruguay. The Uruguayan president is accompanied by his wife and a small retinue. He said that after 14 months under his government, Uruguay has revived the old democratic tradition that led to its being called the Switzerland of America.

Joint Communique Issued

FL080124 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The adjustment policies proposed by the international financial organizations have been inadequate, limit Latin America's growth capacity, and entail grave political and social dangers, the presidents of Uruguay and Mexico, Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Miguel de la Madrid, warned here today.

For these reasons, they demanded a political dialogue between creditor nations, the commerical banks and financial organizations, and the debtor nations. They also supported the work of the Cartagena Consensus on the problem of the foreign debt.

They expressed their concern over the lack of progress on concrete measures to solve the foriegn debt problem. They said a lasting solution to the foriegn debt problem requires an adjustment in debt servicing to the real ability to pay of the developing countries, presupposes the maintaining of an adequate growth rate, and makes it necessary to have efficient financing and cost reduction mechanisms.

In the joint communique released at the end of the second round of conversations, the chief executives of Mexico and Uruguay demanded the opening of international markets and the elimination of restrictions so Latin America can increase its exports, strengthen its economy, and meet its foreign obligations.

The two chiefs of state also agreed to propose a process of strengthening the regional political and economic institutions to give balance to the Latin American community. They instructed their secretaries of foreign affairs to begin this work with other governments and to come up with an initiative as soon as possible.

The 8-page document describes the different bilateral and multilateral matters that Presidents De la Madrid and Sanguinetti dealt with in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality, with firm ties of friendship and understanding.

They expressed their political will to increase bilateral cooperation and to continue their efforts in favor of peace and regional and world development. They also expressed their deep concern over the increase in the number of hotspots and world violence and issued a call to establish a climate of lasting peace that, they said, is the co-responsibility of all nations.

Upon examining the situation in Central America, they expressed concern for the threat to regional peace and supported achieving peaceful solutions through the Contadora Group. The two presidents demanded that the proposals contained in the Caraballeda message for peace, security, and democracy in Central America be carried out to reduce tensions, confrontations, and controversies and favor a global solution to the conflict.

De la Madrid and Sanguinetti gave great importance to the renewal of the Manzanillo dialogue and urged the countries with ties to and interests in the area to pledge their will to seek peace and avoid acts that endanger the negotiating process.

During their conversations, the two presidents drew up several economic agreements within the framework of the Latin American association for integration and others in the field of animal health and technical cooperation in trade and supplies. They especially stressed the conomic agreements and the task of Latin American economic integration, to which they give the highest priority.

They also reaffirmed their pledge to the organizations of Latin American cooperation and said it is necessary to facilitate the establishment of new ties and to strengthen existing ties in addition to giving renewed support to the cooperation programs that exist throughout the region.

The communique concludes with an invitation from President Sanguinetti to President Miguel de la Madrid to visit Uruguay at an appropriate time.

New Economic Order Urged

FL072142 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti have spoken in favor of establishing a new economic and social order that would be more just and equal and would promote peace and the well-being of the Latin American people.

During a solemn ceremony at the Legislative Palace in San Lazaro, the Uruguayan leader called for greater unity between political parties, an effective institutionalization of Latin American parliaments, and strengthening of institutions such as the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

While speaking to the representatives of the Mexican legislature, Sanguinetti said that such institutions have remained scattered and that they and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) should jointly recover and defend themselves.

He stressed the need to develop a system of Latin American institutions that would allow continuity and exchange between Latin American countries without the bureaucracy that damages the economies of regional countries.

The Uruguayan president asked the American countries for greater trade, economic, and technical cooperation agreements as well as overcoming the old egotistical attitudes that exist between Spanish-speaking nations.

Sanguinetti referred to the difficult times his country has been confronting during the past 14 months of democracy. Society has suffered much, and we are inheriting an economic-social situation which has made it difficult to introduce the liberties the country is currently experiencing, he said.

BRIEFS

1985 ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- The country's trade deficit was $8.406 billion in 1985; foreign debt interest payments were $9.917 million; and the country lost $3.3 billion because of the drop in oil prices and the low volume of sales. The latter caused Pemex to decrease its GNP participation by 1.4 percent. The Bank of Mexico noted the above in its annual report, adding that 1985 bank earnings were 3.3 billion pesos, a 12.4-percent decrease. Private sector financing decreased by 3.9 percent. With regard to the trade balance, the Bank of Mexico stated that there were $21.866 billion in exports, 10 percent less than in 1984. This is the first decline in the last 15 years. It stated that there were $14.767 billion in oil exports, which represented an 11-percent drop. It added that imports have increased for the 2d year in a row. In 1985 they increased by 20 percent to $13.460 billion. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 11 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ARRIVE FOR ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA071941 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] This morning Luis Alberto Monge, president of the Republic, welcomed several Central American and Latin American presidents, who will participate in the civic festivity of the Costa Rican people, that is, the inauguration of Dr Oscar Arias.

Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero, Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and the Israeli foreign minister arrived in private planes. Security measures at the Juan Santamaria International Airport are extremely tight because of the special event. Access is restricted to people who are not involved in press and security activities. During their stay in Costa Rica, the Central American heads of state, with the exception of Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega, will be in contact with Latin American presidents and the Contadora Group to obtain backing for the presidents' summit to be held on 24 and 25 May in Esquipulas.

Alfonsin Arrives

PA080036 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2323 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Argentine President Raul Alfonsin greets the Costa Rican people. These are his words, a few minutes after he arrived in San Jose.

[Begin Alfonsin recording] I arrived in Costa Rica tonight. I am really pleased to greet you and visit this land of democracy. I had the honor of previously welcoming Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias. I promised to be here with you to strengthen even more the Argentine people's friendship with this country. I represent all the Argentine people. It has been my desire to extend fraternal greetings. Of course, I will remain at your service for some time, and I hope we will meet. Now I must meet with President Monge. So long. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Duarte Press Conference

PA071835 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1715 GMT 7 May 86

["Excerpt" of a press conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte with unidentified reporters at the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] ...peace in Central America?

[Duarte] I came with that spirit. I came here willing to talk, discuss, and search for the methods and mechanisms to strengthen the Contadora process and so that the Latin American countries can find a Latin American solution for Latin American problems. Within this dimension, I am also willing to attend the Central American summit that we will hold in Esquipulas, thanks to the invitation of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

[Reporter] Which is the worst problem in the region right now?

[Duarte] I think that the most serious problem has two dimensions: one, violence, and two, economic, because regarding the countries, almost all of them, except for Costa Rica, have outbreaks of violence. This has permitted the interference of foreign forces which are of one or the other ideology which have affected the domestic life of each country. In addition, the economic problem, which is [words indistinct] is weakening the effort that all democratic governments must make to secure progress for the people, especially for the poorest and the needy. I think that these are the two great problems that we must face.

[Reporter] Nicaragua has continued nurturing and helping the Salvadoran guerrillas who are fighting [words indistinct]

[Duarte] It is completely true. Nicaragua has continued this. It has become a sanctuary for the guerrilla leaders [words indistinct] but you will find that the Salvadoran Government is not moved by revenge and does not want to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] that Nicaragua be reciprocal and stop the path of intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. This has been my effort, and it will continue to be my effort.

[Reporter] Will you ask this from Daniel Ortega at the Esquipulas [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] I told him so in Guatemala, and I will tell him so every time I see him because I think it is my duty to fight for my people and stop the intervention of foreign forces in my nation so that our fatherland can find peace. I think that we must all understand that the five nations are interrelated and that what affects one of them will affect the others, and if there is a crisis in which one nation intervenes in the affairs of the other [passage indistinct]. So that is the main objective of the Esquipulas meeting because so far we have had a vacuum in Central America. It is a vacuum that [passage indistinct].

Cerezo Meets Press

PA080141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1639 GMT 7 May 86

[News conference by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo in San Jose -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo now offers a news conference for local and foreign journalists. Let us listen to the first question put to the Guatemalan president.

[Unidentified reporter] ...your country, Guatemala, and Central American presidents in Esquipulas. What do you expect to come out of this meeting?

[Cerezo] I hope we will take a very firm step toward a better understanding among Central American peoples. In particular, I hope we will create a political instrument to solve the region's various problems through dialogue and accords in a peaceful and proper way.

[Campos] Alvaro Campos of the XINHUA News Agency, Mr President. It has been said that one of the region's many problems is the absence of political leadership. What will be your contribution in filling this regional gap as Guatemalan president?

[Cerezo] We will exert the same political leadership as we exert in Guatemala.

[Diaz] Jose Diaz of the SIN network, Mr President. What is the region's most serious current problem? What is the one problem that raises a barrier against possible peace in the region?

[Cerezo] The most serious problem in Central America is our lack of practice in talking and reaching specific political accords so that we Central Americans can settle our problems. We will make an effort in the Central American parliament so that we can get used to settling our own problems without the necessary intervention of other countries of the world.

[Arias] Danilo Arias of LA REPUBLICA and DPA. Mr President, would you please give us an explanation, even a brief one, of the nature of this idea of yours of a Central American parliament? Doesn't this idea of yours clash with the Contadora Group's 21 objectives?

[Cerezo] I will answer your second question first. The Central American parliament purports to be a complement for the political accords that might be reached through Contadora. The two organizations have similar purposes. We intend to create a permanent organization for the resolution and implementation of the accords, I mean, the solution of problems and the implementation of accords. We also specifically intend to establish a forum to solve the region's two basic problems: first, the election of the parliament members so the various political sectors of each country can be represented in the organization and each of the nations can participate in this decision; second, the establishment of a center to discuss economic, political, and social problems. The forum will have the representation of each country's majorities and minorities and will allow for the direct discussion of problems and the approval of solutions by the presidents. As you can see, in this way we will be contributing to the countries' democratization and the consolidation of pluralism, which we regard as the basis for peace.

[Ibarra] Epigmenio Ibarra of Mexican television. You spoke about reinforcing the ties of Central American unity. Nicaragua is not represented here. It has been said that Contadora should pressure Nicaragua. To what extent can unity be achieved by confronting or going against Nicaragua if this country persists in its stance of not signing the Contadora peace document?

[Cerezo] In the first place, unity can be achieved not by confronting or going against anyone but by sitting down at the same table to discuss common problems. Sadly, Nicaragua is not here. This is the effort we will make at Esquipulas. We will try to meet in a climate devoid of biases or preconditions for discussions. We hope Nicaragua and the Central American countries can overcome their apparently irreconcilable disagreements not through pressure but by an earnest, deep, and open discussion of the problems. In this way we should find a solution for the problems. I feel pressures and confrontations should be laid aside in favor of an open, deeply democratic, and respectful discussion.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, can you tell me whether your government feels it can lower tension in your country, if any, caused by the guerrillas, who apparently are established somewhere in your country?

[Cerezo] No great tension caused by guerrillas really exists. The rebels have reduced their activities in the past few years. Some armed actions still occur in the country's northwest, approximately 900 km from Guatemala City, in a jungle region.

Although this continues to be an important political problem that must be considered in the consolidation of a definitive peace process in Guatemala, the truth is that the country's most pressing problems are of a different nature: namely, economic and social. We intend to solve the nation's poverty problem as best we can and foster a great political and social participation of the people's various sectors.

[Cespedes] William Cespedes of Radio Reloj and UPI. Will President Monge's proposal for Central America's economic reactivation be a part of the agenda for future summit meetings?

[Cerezo] Central America's economic problems will be included in the Esquipulas summit meeting agenda, yet in a framework of Central American integration with the participation of all countries.

[Amador] Eduardo Amador of LA NACION. Do you think the Latin American presidents here now should consider problems other than Central American problems, such as the foreign debt, during their meeting tomorrow?

[Cerezo] I think they should, provided we try to reach common stances regarding problems of this nature, particularly regarding the foreign debt. It is fundamental that we devote our resources for development problems. This can be achieved only through an accord by all Central American and Latin American countries.

[(?Albergue)] Cecilia (?Albergue) of NBC news. Are there any plans to discuss anything with U.S. Vice President Bush, Mr Habib, or Mr Abrams during the Latin American presidents' meeting tomorrow? I understand they will be here.

[Cerezo] They have invited us to some meetings. I suppose they are particularly interested in exchanging views on the Contadora Group and surely the Central American parliament. No special agenda for such meetings exists, however.

[(?Albergue)] [Words indistinct] Mr Bush. Do you have any special message for him and the United States?

[Cerezo] At the moment, I have no message other than the message I have always sent to the United States pointing to the need to stress economic cooperation and support for Central America's democratization processes. I hope this also constitutes a positive message for us as well.

[(?Albergue)] Would you please repeat that in English for television in this language?

[Cerezo] In English?

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ANNOUNCES COL STABEN'S REINSTATEMENT

PA072129 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Text] YSKL listeners, the following is a statement by President Jose Napoleon Duarte this morning at the Ilopango Military Airport just before leaving for Costa Rica and his tour of the four South American Contadora Support Group countries. After delivering a message on his upcoming tour of those countries, the president also commented on the kidnapping ring case, specifically in regard to Colonel Mauricio Staben, Arce Battalion commander, who has been under investigation for suspicion of links to that ring. Regarding this situation, President Duarte said that due to a lack of evidence against Col Staben, he will be reinstated as Arce Battalion commander. Here is what the president said:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] [Words indistinct] decision on Col Staben. You know that [words indistinct]. There is no evidence to detain him. Therefore, I ordered that he be reinstated to his command as of today. This does not mean that the investigations will stop. If during the course of our investigation we discover that he is indeed involved, we will recall him as we did before. The National Police will give additional information. Today, the military judge will hand over to the Supreme Court of Justice all the documents. I believe that there are five pages containing the names of all the people under arrest. I understand that Colonel (Zacapa) is in Brazil. Apparently he was last seen in Rio De Janeiro. There are arrest warrants out for all those people listed on those documents. The court requested an appearance in favor of Mr Llovera, and that is why we are turning everything over to the court to allow it to make a decision on this.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, Col Staben will return to his command, but can he leave the country?

[Duarte] Well, yes, but no officer can leave the country without permission from the High Command, the government, or the president.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] It is possible for any person to commit an illegal action, but I do not think that will be the case here. However, the order is that he cannot leave the country until this problem is resolved, correct? It is the duty of an officer to stay at his post.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in his judicial declarations involved Col Staben.

[Duarte] Yes, Col Staben was mentioned, but there is not sufficient legal grounds to draw any conclusions or to turn this over to the court. We would have done that had there been enough legal grounds. Regrettably, we do not have concrete evidence. We will wait and see. The investigation will continue. Should we find legal grounds, we will act accordingly. [end recording]

This is how President Duarte answered questions by newsmen before boarding a helicopter that transported him to the Comalapa Airport where he will board a plane for Costa Rica to attend the inauguration of that country's president tomorrow. Afterward he will leave for the four countries that make up the Contadora Support Group. President Duarte said that there is no evidence against Col Mauricio Staben, Arce Battalion commander. Therefore, as of today, he will be reinstated as commander of that military unit headquartered in San Miguel.

HONDURAS

AZCONA MEETS PRESS BEFORE LEAVING FOR COSTA RICA

PA072003 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 6 May 86

[Press conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo with unidentified reporters at the Toncontin International Airport -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Azcona] ...for Central American democracy, [words indistinct] at that meeting of leaders of democratic governments.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you reiterate your willingness to begin talks, even informal talks, with the Nicaraguan president?

[Azcona] No. We will meet in Esquipulas. Honduras has diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, and we will maintain them.

[Reporter] Mr President, Voz de Honduras radio station this morning read an international dispatch stating that an Ecuadoran political group had asked Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero not to visit Honduras since Honduras is subservient to the United States. How do you feel about that international dispatch and about the statement by that Ecuadoran political group?

[Azcona] That is a very small group. Honduras is not subservient to anyone. Honduras is a democratic country.

[Reporter] Mr President...

[Azcona, interrupting] We are in a democracy. Well, there will always be small groups who are going to make that sort of statement.

[Reporter] Mr President, does this kind of statement harm our image abroad, which has been getting stronger?

[Azcona] I think it is easy to compare with other neighboring governments, or with what is going on in Honduras and in other countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, it is insistently said in Costa Rica that the Mexican press will try to talk to you to clarify your statement, published in a Mexican newspaper, regarding the situation in Mexico. Will you talk with the Mexican newsmen in Costa Rica?

[Azcona] I will talk to anyone who wants to talk to me. I have no problems....

[Reporter interrupting] On any topic?

[Azcona] On any topic. During yesterday's press conference with foreign newsmen held at the presidential house there were Mexican newsmen.

[Reporter] Are you always prepared to tell them, very clearly, that they should not misinterpret or misrepresent your statements, especially as was the case when the Mexican newsmen attributed some statements to you.

[Azcona] Well, during yesterday's press conference I had to call attention to a foreign newsman because he said: Well, since you just said that refugees are threatening Honduras' peace and tranquillity..., when I did not say that. I had not used those words. I mean that there is a constant misrepresentation of statements. However, as they say, these things come up, they must happen. These things inevitably happen every so often.

[Reporter] The Contadora Group has established a deadline for signing the Contadora Document. However, it has been reported that Nicaragua continues to place conditions on the signing of the peace document. How do you fell about that? Do you think that peace can be achieved without Nicaragua?

[Azcona] I do not think so. Nicaragua must make the commitment to comply with what it agreed to do at the OAS. This was taken up practically by the Contadora Group. I insist that unless Nicaragua's domestic differences are settled, peace in Central America will be very difficult. As greater pressure is exerted over nongovernment sectors, that pressure affects us one way or the other. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] General Humberto Regalado Hernandez [Honduran Armed Forces chief] is not traveling with you. Who is going with you instead, Mr President?

[Azcona] The defense minister is going. At the last moment, Gen Regalado Hernandez had to stay because some people are coming from the United States and he must talk with them.

[Reporter] Mr President, what views will you present at the Guatemala summit?

[Azcona] The document to be signed is almost complete. We made some changes during the last meeting held by the vice presidents. Honduran Presidential Designate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva, as one of the vice presidents there, introduced some changes because we believe that any document signed must first be based on freedom and democracy. We introduced those concepts in that document.

[Reporter] Mr [words indistinct] to make Honduras follow the right course?

[Azcona] We are striving to make Honduras follow the right course. We may make mistakes, as any mortal. We are doing our best to solve social and economic problems. We have clearly defined our stance on foreign policy. As I said, we are striving to march on the right course.

[Reporter] A few minutes ago, talking with the Armed Forces chief, he said that something special regarding a possible reactivation of Contadora [unidentified persons correct him: Condeca, Central American Defense Council], yes, Condeca, how do you feel about that?

[Azcona] It is not possible. However, as things stand, Condeca would be incomplete. Nicaragua would never agree to join Condeca, as that would involve a very close relationship with the other Central American armies. As we all know, the Nicaraguans have a regular army and militias comprising 200,000 men. However, one must not lose hope. We must continue along that path to see what can be done.

[Reporter] Regarding my mistake confusing Condeca with Contadora, will the Contadora Group be an important topic to be discussed with some Central American leaders in Costa Rica?

[Azcona] The document that will be issued is closely related to the Contadora Document.

[Reporter] What is Honduras' final stance regarding the Contadora Group? It is repeated that Honduras follows Washington's dictates. There are three specific issues for which there is no specific response. What is the Honduran stance?

[Azcona] We are prepared to sign the Contadora Document. We stated so during the last meeting held on the island by that name, that is, the peace initiative was named after that island. The last meeting was held in fact on that island. Honduras was prepared to sign the document. The Nicaraguans did not want to, though. We are prepared to have our arsenals, the number of Armed Forces' soldiers reviewed. The officers are perfectly aware of that. There are no problems and there would not be any problems in reducing the number of soldiers, because we have the smallest army in Central America. There is a big difference in [the sizes of] the other armies. Our arsenal is not too big. It is reasonable. For that reason, it is not affected by signing the Contadora Document. Still, if we sign, it would be on the basis that agreements reached in the document will be verified.

[Reporter] Are you going to sign on 6 [word indistinct]?

[Azcona] You would have to ask that of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. We will have to see. We will have to see things.

Further on News Conference

PA080407 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 May 86

[Report on press conference by President Jose Azcona Hoyo on 6 May; passages within quotation marks recorded -- monitored in progress]

[Text] [Azcona]..."I think that those persons or organizations that talk about the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, through Honduras, are not too familiar with the Honduran terrain, the Honduran people, or the capabilities of the U.S. forces. If the United States wants to invade Nicaragua, it does not need to use Honduran territory. That is a fact. As we have said over and over again, Honduras will not serve as a passageway for forces invading Nicaragua."

When asked by foreign newsmen about U.S. military bases in Honduras, President Azcona denied there were any such bases. "[Words indistinct] there is not a base in Mocoron. There is a landing strip at Mocoron, and there is a battalion of Honduran forces there. There is no U.S. base there, nor in any other place in Honduras."

The Honduran president also said that his country will never play the role of the gendarme for Nicaragua. "The border between Honduras and Nicaragua is totally defined. There is no such thing as no man's land, as some have said. That border runs through a (?rugged) terrain that is not very populated. It is over 750 km long. Honduras cannot, and is not obligated, to place all of its Armed Forces to guard that border and spend the resources we need for other things in order to protect the Sandinist government. In other words, this would mean we would become a gendarme of the Sandinist government, while using our resources. Honduras will maintain neutrality [word indistinct], will never attack Nicaragua. Honduras will not lend its territory, but Honduras is not going to become the gendarme of the Sandinist government."

The international press was surprised to see that although it has been a short time since Azcona took over his post, there are already many presidential nominations. To this effect, Azcona said:

"Well, those are the problems of democracy. That happens everywhere, not just here. You should not be concerned over that. I think things have been exaggerated a bit. The government I preside over is [words indistinct] not openly in a political campaign, devoting efforts to political activities. There is nothing to worry about."

When asked about U.S. reports to the effect that Azcona has secretly met with his Nicaraguan counterpart, he said:

"No, I have not held any secret talks with President Ortega or any other Nicaraguan official. As Honduran president, I feel I must talk with all the representatives of the governments of all countries. We will have a very broad conversation in Esquipulas on 24 May. I do not think this will jeopardize any type of relation with the United States, as far as military aid is concerned, or any economic aid."

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO ATTEND ARIAS INAUGURATION

PA060439 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 May 86 p 5

["Communique No. 17" issued by the Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic of Managua on 5 May]

[Text] The Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic announces the following to the public:

Responding to a formal invitation extended by the Costa Rican Government in a note dated 24 February this year, the Nicaraguan president has decided to confer on our ambassador to Costa Rica, Companera Claudia Lucia Chamorro Barrios, the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on a special mission, to attend the inauguration of that country's president-elect, Oscar Arias Sanchez, in representation of the Nicaraguan Government.

Managua

5 May 1986

"25 YEARS LATER...ALL ARMS AGAINST AGRESSION" [upper case as published]

Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic

CASTRO SPEAKS AT SALVADOR ALLENDE HOSPITAL

FL032119 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of Havana's Salvador Allende Hospital (formerly Covadonga) on 2 May 1986 -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I cannot go around announcing myself as a volunteer speaker in public events. The great truth is that every time I do it is because I have been forced, one way or another, to participate in an event. In this case I came here to speak voluntarily. [applause] I want to chat with you and meditate over these matters dealing with public health. One reason for doing it is that this institution commemorates its 100th founding anniversary today. I am sure others have commemorated it too, or will commemorate it sooner or later.

But there are special circumstances in this case which led to very unusual reasons for holding this event. Those who built the hospital 100 years ago did not do it in 1 day, of course. Caballero [Castro is referring to someone near him] explained to me that they began by building wooden barracks back in 1886. The director explained that according to the historians, it was built as a result of a catastrophe in Asturias. I do not know what the catastrophe in Asturias has to do with the hospital. But apparently the patriotic feelings of the sons of Asturias emerged, and, in one way or another, and perhaps as an action to compensate for the catastrophe -- that is what I believe -- they decided to do something useful and humane and formed an association to build the hospital.

The director recounted that historical event. I will also review historical facts in connection with this hospital. I know what he said, not only because I heard it but because I had a copy of the speech. Someone sent me a copy of the speech. This was useful for me because I was able to make special references to the points he mentioned in connection with the hospital.

I believe this hospital was a positive move by the Spaniards and citizens of Asturias. We should not criticize them for it. It is absolutely just. But we should be grateful to a certain extent to those sons of Asturias who decided to build this institution. I believe that anyone who has built a school, or a health institution anywhere, and no matter who he or she is, deserves recognition. For once, we were able to inherit something that had quality. Not everything the revolution inherited had quality. We inherited the public hospitals which were a disaster, a complete disaster.

In those public hospitals, people received medical attention at the recommendation of some politician who had elections in their minds, or other dirty electoral dealings. As a result of the nationalization of all institutions, the revolution took over private hospitals, some of which were good and others very good. They belonged to the bourgeoisie, the rich people. Those were very well built and had good medical services. We also took over these mutual benefit institutions, in which the members were those persons who did not have great resources to go to private hospitals, or persons with certain income who believed the services rendered by these institutions were cheaper, and even workers with some income and able to pay the monthly rate for the family members. They became members of the association. The figure mentioned by the director, 40,000 members, is not low.

I cannot recall how much the monthly quota was. I know that in my young days when I was a student in primary school, my family paid membership in one of these institutions called "La Colonia Espanola" in Santiago de Cuba.

I believe in those days my family paid 1 or 2 pesos. All the family were members of that clinic. Perhaps my family could have paid for the services in a private hospital, but they probably thought they could save money. More than once we had to visit the hospital. These were relatively inexpensive. Some families were able to solve their medical attention problems that way.

I do not know how much it cost to be a member of this type of institution at the time of the triumph of the revolution. Perhaps Valdivia knows how much. He says it cost 2.50 pesos or 3 something. Someone says 2 pesos. A 7-member family would have to pay 14 or 15 pesos for the medical services, which were not the best but not bad at all.

The interesting part of this experience is that it demonstrates how the people, because of the lack of medical attention, because of the lack of good medical services, sought a formula to resolve the problem on their own. The state did not do anything about it. Those who could pay the 10, or 15, or 20 pesos monthly to cover the family became members of these institutions. There was a large number of persons, a majority of the population, who did not have money to become members of such a clinic.

Those peasants who lived on the mountains or in remote areas and many persons of the urban population had to go to public hospitals or first aid stations to get medical attention, so these mutual benefit institutions could be considered an important social step forward, an important step forward of a social nature. This was a sort of cooperative institution. It was a sort of socialist institution. Yes, a sort of socialist institution of which thousands of persons were members for the purpose of having some kind of security in the health field.

There were persons who never got sick, but they paid their quota. Others became ill many times and were given the medical attention for the same amount of money. It was a sort of socialist institution of a very advanced nature, an institution with which a segment of the people solved their health problems. It was not an institution which benefited all citizens, it benefited only a segment of all citizens. But certainly that social formula created by the people -- whoever it may have been, Asturians, Galicians, or citizens of the Canary Islands; all citizens of various Spanish regions had these institutions -- deserves admiration and respect. I do not know where the idea came from, perhaps it has historic roots. Perhaps it is a Spanish tradition, or the mutual aid institutions gave origin to this idea. Creating this type of health institution made it possible for a segment of the people to solve their health problems.

So, on the 100th anniversary of this institution it becomes necessary to recognize the efforts of our predecessors who created a socialist institution, a very advanced type of institution for its time. Of course, it is not what we have today, not what we have today. Today we have much more advanced institutions, which are absolutely free for the entire nation. If 190,000 people were able to create a good institution, 10 million people can create many and much better institutions than those created by those Spanish-origin citizens and shared by many other persons, I imagine, I believe that even though these institutions bore the names of Spanish regions, other citizens could join those institutions.

I do not know the exact date when the Public Health Ministry took over this institution -- Valdivia should know. Where are the historians?...[Castro addresses someone in the audience] Which year? When did that happen? 1962. They say it was 63. The director gave that information. He recounted his story. But we could have another story, almost the opposite. He spoke of the progress made by the institution in those 20 years. I believe there was progress to a certain extent. Doubtlessly, the present management, whether administratively, technically, or politically, deserves praise for the successes of this institution.

But we could add that this institution has gone back, has gone back if we do an honest review of the 20 years. There was a certain degree of regression in this institution over a period of time. The best demonstration of this is the director's speech in which he explained that despite having 300 fewer beds [Castro asks someone for a copy of the director's speech]...Where is the speech? That is what I want to talk about, based on the information given by the director.

He said that in 1963 the institution admitted 16,000 patients. [Castro reads from a copy of the director's speech] They remained an average of 19.6 days in the hospital for an average 63.8 percent rate of occupied beds, a net mortality rate of 6.4 percent. I do not know what net or gross mortality rate is, but I assume it is a statistical term. [laughter in the audience] The report states a net mortality rate of 6.4 percent and the gross 8.1. You doctors should know what that means. That indicator unquestionably is much better now, that cannot be denied.

In 1963 [as heard], with nearly 300 fewer beds, 2,100 patients were admitted for a 12.2-day stay, a 92.8-percent rate of occupied beds, a 4.8 percent net mortality rate under the 6.4 rate, and a 6-percent gross mortality rate, which is below the 8.1. The indicators show an improvement in medical attention between 1963 to the present. There is no doubt about it. A shorter stay is a favorable positive indicator as well as the mortality rate indicators, etc. The occupied bed percentage rate is greater if we compare the 92.8 rate to the 63.8.

The comrades managing this hospital should be satisfied because, despite all problems, this hospital's successes have been great. I believe -- perhaps he did not want to say so -- that this hospital, confronting numerous difficulties and with an almost total oversight on the part -- let us make it known here -- of the revolution.... [Castro leaves thought unfinished] The comrades managing this hospital can be proud, they can. Despite all the difficulties, they were able to make this hospital a member of the national vanguard during the last 4 consecutive years. [applause]

They made it possible for 34 services rendered by the hospital to be models, that is model units, and that among those services, the emergency room -- the tragedy of all hospitals, above all of the capital's hospitals -- was designated a model unit. [applause] They made up for the lack of support with an excellent effort, confronting all types of difficulties. This must be recognized today. This is the reason for the great merits of this hospital and its workers. We see in this what is positive. I have not yet mentioned what has been done in recent months, which is part of another portion of history. This belongs to the portion of history when this institution and others similar to this one began to receive special attention, an essential attention. But before when this special attention did not exist, what I should say....[leaves thought unfinished]

In recent years some things were done [by the government] on behalf of the hospitals. The revolution did not remain totally oblivious. Some years ago an effort was made with some resources that were used for purchasing modern equipment, which indeed remained without being installed in this hospital for 2 years. That equipment cost $60,000. The hospital, I might say, was on its own. It did not have the support it and other like it needed.

To tell the truth, I feel that the revolution has made an enormous effort in the field of health. It created services which did not exist before, such as rural hospitals, medical stations, medical attention for the entire country. It built large and excellent hospitals throughout the country.

That is very just. It built hospitals in Guantanamo, in Tunas, in Manzanillo, in Nuevitas. Others are being built or expanded in Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and many other places. But to be honest, the revolution certainly has done very little in hospital construction in Havana City. I agree that what was under construction by others was completed, such as the National Hospital. [Castro pounds on the podium]

Later we built the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, which today is the country's pride. That building was going to be a bank. Its construction remained idle a long time until we decided to make it a hospital. We discussed it with the architects and asked them to adapt the project. From there on, what was going to be a bank turned out to be a good hospital. I believe it has some vaults. They were already built, the vaults for the treasure. [laughter in the audience] Doubtlessly, this is an excellent hospital with an excellent building and of an excellent quality and above all, with excellent workers.

But if we examine what we did, the efforts made during the dengue epidemic, the expansion of all pediatrics hospitals, the construction of polyclinics in those pediatrics hospitals, the intensive care units in all pediatarics hospitals in the capital, which have saved so many lives and which have been built in other countries. There is a Latin American country where we built one of those wards and, in reality, has been greatly appreciated by that country's citizens. The country is Bolivia. There is a hospital in its capital which has an intensive care unit similar to the ones in our hospitals.

Throughout the country, 31 intensive care units were built. But if we put this aside, what we did in most of those years was lose hospital space in the capital, while the population grew. That is the truth.

I cannot explain what we were thinking about. [laughter in the audience] Some of our medical authorities remained oblivious to that fact. Well, we had the [medical] institutes. I am not going to say it was done on purpose. There was an effort to specialize personnel. The institutes have trained personnel and other positive things. There is no doubt about that. But, the institutes were created at the expense of hospital space. A certain mania of creating institutes emerged. The time came that this had to be examined. Because if we have 35 or more specialties and today we are working on the development of 25 clinical-surgical specialities, I ask myself if it was necessary to have 35 institutes, for each, and if our country could pay for such luxury. I ask myself if all research work had to be done only in institutes and the hospitals had no right or possibility of conducting research work.

We have an excellent example in the case of the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, which is introducing innovations in the medical field. It is conducting research work. Our opinion, and this we explained in a meeting recently held with all representatives of all institutes, is that all hospitals, the main hospitals of the country, must make innovations, introduce new technology, and do research work. The research work does not have to be conducted only in institutes. The institutes that have been created can continue to operate. They have their history and merits, but this is not the path to follow today, much less if in doing that we have to cut back in hospital beds.

We are going to expand what used to be the tuberculosis hospital, the Julio Trigo Hospital. It was going to be used as an institute also, and seeing all the needs we have during the dengue epidemic -- we paid a visit at the time to the pediatrics hospital across from it, I cannot recall its name [someone shouts the name], the Aballi Hospital -- I said: with all the needs we have, it would be best to make this building a clinical-surgical hospital.

That was the decision that was made, and work got started, and it has taken quite a while. But this year it is going to function as a clinical-surgical hospital. Other installations that were located behind it are going to be enlarged and we are going to have 900 beds. The truth of the matter is [changes thought]; of course if we fought successfully against tuberculosis and made some installations available, it seems much more rational to me to have converted this hospital into a clinical-surgical hospital. That is what we did, but we lost beds. We lost beds because we organized institutes. Sometimes we lost beds because of a lack of maintenance, and then we would have to close down an installation. That happened with some of these hospitals. They were not appropriately maintained.

We are now in a recovery and enlargement program. We realized that this situation made it necessary to build two large new hospitals rapidly, one in the eastern part and another in the western part of the capital. We are drawing up the plans, etc., but we recently decided something even better, or faster and this is a series of expansions. This is much cheaper and much faster. We did not renounce the other hospitals, but even working fast they will take 3 years.

This entire program is fruit of the meeting we held in December to study the problems of the hospitals because there were problems and the people complained of some of these problems, of negligence, of inefficiency, even of irresponsibility. We met to study the subjective factors, and we had 2 days of long meetings. I said: let us make an effort, let us visit the hospitals to give them support. We spoke with the ministry. Some problems still exist, problems for which the answers are slow in coming. We decided to maintain contact with all hospital directors in the capital, and with the secretary of the party committee, the trade union secretary, the chief of nursing, and the secretary of youth; five persons for each hospital. There are 50. We worked 2 days studying the problems. This was when I learned of some of the incredible objective problems of this hospital, even with the efforts the director and workers of the hospital were making.

There were 14 or 15 administrations within this hospital. For some reason, on some occasion the hospital basements had been used as storerooms by institutions that even included public health. This caused heavy traffic with cars, even tractor-trailers. This seemed incredible to me. How caould this situation exist at a hospital! Incredible! And I said so to Caballero, who was the one who described the problem with great objectivity and clarity. I said I couldn't conceive of it, I am going to visit this hospital because I want to see with my own eyes that rare, that incredible phenomenon, [laughter] In the basements of the hospitals buildings! What country are we living in, in what age? [laughter] We do such silly things and they last and last. [laughter].

That is why I came in December. Our meeting hadn't ended yet. The second day we started in the afternoon, and I came in the afternoon because I wanted to see that phenomenon. [laughter] Then I had the opportunity and I visited. I also realized what an effort the supervisor of the hospital had been making, and how meritorious it was for the institution to have had vanguard status during 4 consecutive years. That was a real feat under those conditions [laughter] we spoke of applying a series of measures here and in all the other hospitals.

We set out to study the subjective problems, of which there were quite a few, and we discovered that there were objective problems too in the capital's hospital service. It really irritated me to find that we had acquired an expensive piece of equipment and it had not yet been possible to install it in a hospital. I found that the hospitals did not have enough maintenance materials. The "lumpen" who are busy with deals have materials to build a residence, but the hospitals did not have materials for repair work or remodeling.

I would say that, in those 2 days of meetings, a series of very important conclusions were reached that were going to have great repercussions. You learn something every day, and from every experience you have to learn something. A work program came out of that meeting.

You should have heard what was wrong with the elevator at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hospital. One hundred beds were affected. For nobody knows how long, a Construction Ministry enterprise had been fixing that elevator, or installing it, or how long an enterprise of the people's government had been waiting to receive the elevator, which had been finished 3 months earlier but had not been received! [laughter] The next day, within 24 hours, all these things were done. The elevataor began to work, and those 100 beds started to be used. How can one conceive of such negligence, such irresponsibility, such idiocy! [laughter] How could we permit such a thing? From the problem of the basements to the problem of the elevator, which had been going on for 3 months and which affected 100 hospital beds, I have given you two examples, but we discussed dozens and dozens of different problems. We would say: We have to solve this one, all of these, and other subjective and objective problems.

The party has been working, holding monthly meetings with the secretaries of the committees of each hospital, closely following what we have discussed and agreed on. In the not-so-distant future, we are going to hold another meeting to study the progress being made in everything we agreed on. So it can be said that, since then, a lot has been accomplished: The decision to enlarge certain hospitals was adopted. For example, the Navy Hospital. The enlargement of the Navy Hospital had been under way for a long time. They would dig a few holes, put up a few columns, and then be told that no more money was available, and they would have to wait another year. So they would go somewhere else, dig a few holes, and put up a few more columns. [laughter]

Here is another example of how we cannot do things. We drew up the program for the enlargement of the Finlay Hospital. There was nothing, only the plans. We visited the Miguel Enrique Hospital, which is located in the east, where there was great need. But there was not room as there was here. They planned to build a surgical building in the only little square that was left. It was surrounded by a densely populated area. They didn't know where they were going to put anything unless they cut off a main street. They had that road cut off for 5 years, putting up columns and paneling. [laughter] We went there with Comrade Lezcano. It was necessary to find a solution, and fortunately we found one. We found that in all directions but especially eastward, there were very low-quality houses. But there was a good hardware store there, and, with this complex we have with the problems of building anything, we would say, what bad luck that hardware store is there. It is a good building. Everything around it was in disastrous condition. We started to talk with the residents and asked if they would move out if we found them apartments. [laughter] to seek room to build. We had to find some room. The first day we were happy because we saw it was possible to get one block, the one where the hardware store was. There were some apartments available in Alamar; the people's government had a few more in the city. We talked with the residents to see where they wanted to go -- they were very happy, of course; they were going to get new housing -- but we kept on studying that situation, that hospital, and the needs. Applying the same method, talking with certain organizations that also had installations nearby that weren't much good, we got two blocks more; three blocks now. The planners went crazy with that hardware store there in the middle of everything. Everything else got torn down but the hardware store was better built. They designed a bridge over the hardware store, they located something here, the school of nursing over there, all out of respect for that sacrosanct hardware store. We had designs and projects and more designs until I asked whether the hardware store was a sacred temple. Was it untouchable or what?

Does it have to stand there until the 22d or 23d century? [laughter] Not even if it were the Morro Castle! [laughter] This shows you the existing mental condition, the problems that exist to build anything. We made the logical, elementary decision to raze the hardware store and rebuild it in an empty lot nearby. Then the planners could use more imagination because they no longer had that hardware store there in the middle where they were running into it every day all day.

We had acquired three blocks, and great plans and an expansion are being drawn up, and they are increasing the number of beds by nearly 700, I think it was 450 now, and it will have more than 1,000 with the expansion. It gives us more time to build the other hospital; we do not have to begin it in desperation in 1987 or 88. We may begin it in 1989, but it will take 3 years to complete; but not 3 years of playing at placing columns here and there. [laughter] We are going to build it because we can. The curious thing is that everything is possible, and this is being demonstrated in the Naval and Finlay Hospitals.

The decision was made to enlarge the Calixto Garcia Hospital by adding 300 beds and new wards and operating rooms; this was an old idea that was never carried out. It was decided to double the capacity of El Albarran, from 300 to 600 beds, and so on, everywhere, and enlarge Julo Trigo Hospital to 900 beds, with the new installations, part of which are for maternity use.

The fact is that money is a little tight; for that reason we decided that the appropriate response to the objective reality of the number of hospital beds is a 3-year program for about 4,000 new beds without building a new hospital. It is the least we can do, if we bear in mind that the population of Havana has virtually doubled since the triumph of the revolution.

We had fewer beds, and we need a little more management [last word in English]. A program was adopted to cope with this situation. Part of the program is what is already being done, because in this hospital they immediately began to see what they could do. The hospital lost 300 beds when the institute was organized. The institute is beds, and they are quality beds. (sentence as heard) It is an institute that functions well. It has 105 beds. [applause] It has 105 beds so the 300 were not a net loss, but the hospital lost nearly 300, the hospital itself. Beds were lost on one side but were recovered on the other, with the basements filled, together with those problems, with the classrooms, etc. The hospital then had fewer than 800 beds; it had 796 beds.

I have visited the school that is being built near this hospital, I had a panoramic look at the technology. Because among the works -- and here I can describe as a very positive achievement of the revolution the medical doctor training program, both in numbers and quality, and the construction of a medical school in this institution -- a school of medicine -- and the construction of the technological institute are very positive facts. The medical school is not finished yet. In those days, we observed a certain tendency of the construction enterprise to prefer digging holes to finishing the installations. Because with their management system, with that shoddy mentality that some have, as we said on 19 April, we found that they earned more digging holes than completing installations, because digging holes is easier than doing finished work. We said, this cannot be. They have to finish the work. What is the country going to do? Are the interests of the country, of the people to be sacrificed for the interests of an organization that wants to do easy jobs, that wants easy money, that wants to be profitable with ease? Can socialism be built that way? Do any of you believe that socialism can be built that way? [shouts of "no"] With those ridiculous methods typical of capitalism?

It showed a lack of common sense and of a sense of duty, apart from the very serious planning problems that existed. The custom of assigning a budget, 200,000, 250,000 to a lot of construction jobs led to the practice of digging a few holes here and erecting a few columns: Then, when the money assigned was used up, going to another site to dig a few more holes and erect a few more columns, and so on. Jobs could take 20 years to complete. This was an absurd method. To be productive, construction jobs must be continuous: start one day and continue until the job is done! [applause]

We were aware of the existence of all these problems. stupidity, idiocy. I would say that this hospital is an example of change. When I talk about construction work, I must remember the institute of [word indistinct] which has been under construction for 4 or 5 years or who knows how long. That work must be completed in the year 1987 at the latest. They have worked building the Frank Pais Hospital for nearly 10 years. How is it possible to take 10 years to build a hospital with those absurd methods? A very simple hydromassage room has been under construction for 7 years! This is the result of those incorrect planning methods, of that mistaken stupid style that has nothing to do with socalism or with the revolution.

Next year, the Frank Pais Hospital is going to be totally complete. A brigade of construction workers that work at excellent speed is heading that way as soon as it completes a research center it is working on. They are going to finish the hospital in 12 to 14 months. They will complete the hospital and will go on to another. This is really how we must work. These problems affected us.

In the area of the hospitals, I have cited only a few examples. I believe that what we are doing here today is commemorating not only a centenary but also a radical change in public health and public health services in the capital. [applause]

High morale to confront the different problems was visible here. The subjective problems were discussed a lot. Historical comparisons could be made of how the clinic functioned under capitalism. What was the productivity of the workers? What did a worker do then and what does he do now? Because now sometimes there are three workers where before there was only one -- this is the truth -- yes, this excess of employees, of personnel, is another consequence of some stupid things that were done when the multiple-trades system disappeared. Now, each person performs one exact task. At that meeting, for example, we came upon the example of morgue attendants of a hospital in the capital. In the hospital, about 30 persons died each year, so you may have an example, about 30 persons died. One of the hospital positions was that of morgue attendant, who now has another name. Now they call him Thanatologist. Notice also the mania for inventing names. [laughter] Thanatologist!

So you can realize, I am giving you an exaggerated example of what causes excessive staffing. Only 30 died but there were four [morgue attendants] because a technician had to be there 24 hours a day, plus his vacations and Sundays. The hospital could not do without him, without that technician, not even for a second, all year! I told the comrades that this can be resolved with one person and a telephone. One person and a telephone! And I don't even say he has to go to the hospital but that he could stay tranquilly at home reading history, literature, poetry, whatever he wanted. [applause]

The man in his house with a telephone [applause] to let him know that a citizen, a patient has died. And I bother him 30 times a year, I can even raise his salary -- I believe it was a cat, [laughter] even a cat is complaining [as heard]. [laughter] That person could be bothered 30 times in a year if his services were needed. There were four people in the payroll to do that job exclusively.

I ask myself, is this a way to build socialism, by underutilizing human resources in such a brutal way? Instead of having that staff surplus, they could be receiving training, improving themselves. If there is no need for someone, I can send this one to study and I put this one to work. We have talked about this already, and this is what we are doing with teachers. We have 11,000 teachers in reserve with which we have an extraordinary training program. What do we have an underutilized man for? That requires more transportation, more dining rooms, physical space, they bump into each other. This is why we pay so much attention to these problems related with productivity, with efficient organization, with rationality. Possibly, surely, those institutions could function with less personnel. We have to worry about all these things; of objective ones as well as subjective ones if we want our country to continue developing economically and socially. If not, there would not be enough people. If we want to build a new hospital we could not because there would be no people to operate it. If we wanted to open a child care center we can not do it because there would be no people available for the child care center. If we wanted to build a new factory we could not because there is not enough personnel. Doubtlessly, the most extraordinary thing about today is the fact that 100 beds are added to the hospital, [applause] and the staff has not increased. I believe it is the most revolutionary thing. It is not only the 14,000 volunteer work hours where invested in these activities to build an excellent ward -- one of the best and cooler ones in the hospital -- with 100 beds, but the fact that this hospital's personnel has decided to operate these 100 beds with the same available human resources. I believe that is a true example and an example worth imitating. Because as a result of that meeting we saw there were other kinds of problems, we saw that if programs were developed regarding doctors, and doctors' salaries, male and female nurses...even clothing was included. I remember when we were going to begin that program, and we asked an institution to find out how many uniforms the country's nurses had and found out there were over 400 different uniform models. Each one of them had their uniform made according to their preference. They were not uniform at all. They were made of cotton and wrinkled easily. They had to be ironed. A number of measures were taken regarding the nursing staff, also salary measures were taken. But during that meeting we clearly saw that there was no program regarding the auxiliary staff. There was no consideration for the people who worked at the infectious disease ward. Those were very difficult jobs. Some of the auxiliary staff's jobs are very difficult, extremely difficult. [applause] This was discussed with the labor state committee. A program with measures was designed. Now, considering the enthusiasm in this hospital and the awareness regarding all those problems, it was decided to turn this in a kind of experimental center for measures that were going to be taken. This is how the comprehensive multiple occupational brigades, abnormal conditions, all these measures are beginning to be taken here. So you have been turned into a sort of pilot plan to conduct all these measures which, of course, are related salaries. Because we oppose the improper enrichment, the individuals who receive wealth unrelated to their work. But we favor work to be compensated. We believe that a harder job should be compensated better because this is a correct way of interpretating socialist formulas, of paying each one according to its work. [applause]

Therefore, Salvador Allende [Hospital] has turned into a pilot plan, a kind of school for the rest of the country. I talk about this so that you are aware of the great importance and the impact that what you are doing here and what you do here in the future is going to have on the rest of the hospital. As a result of that program the number of beds in the Salvador Allende [Hospital] will increase and in a short period of time. It will increase from the 796 beds it now has by 386 beds. We already have 120, these 100 and 20 more over there. By using the basement, by building a new on-call room, spaces have become available which allow us to recover beds. In this way 70 more will be recovered in the Julio Antonio Mella Ward, [applause] 70 with the remodeling of the Carlos J. Finlay Laboratory, [applause] 61 with the redistribution of services, [applause] and 65 with an intensive care unit.

[Text] The director spoke about...where is the director? What did he say? He was pointing out what had been done in the past 4 months. It was an extraordinary effort on the part of this center's workers. He spoke about remodeling the ward of the school of nurses, which other institutions now have. Those nurses in 2d and 3d years have a ward in the Technological Health Institute, which was built next to the hospital. The recovery of beds through the national recovery plan was very correct, very stimulating. Here is explained [Castro is reading from director's speech] how the nursing personnel has remained at the same level. Sometime in the future, logically it will be necessary to add some personnel, after rationalizing the whole thing. An effort must be made to service the 386 beds with the personnel we now have. Should we need personnel, we should get them from other hospitals to the degree we apply this policy at all centers. We should transfer the personnel we have from one location to another. There are calculations that show an excess of millions of people would result from rationalization and we do not want any extra people. What we want is for people to be employed in a correct manner. That is what we are struggling for.

He spoke about road work, repair of parks and fountains, outside and inside lighting which has been done during the past few months, remodeling of the cafeteria and its warehouse, traffic lights, installation of laundry equipment, interior and exterior restoration and remodeling of the ceremony hall, the central partition at the entrance and exit of the hospital. He also mentioned all the institutions that have helped in this effort which is very just and correct. We have to be appreciative of all those sectors that have helped in all this.

The director also spoke about the plans through 26 July and 11 September that include work projects for this year such as the parking area with a capacity of 87 cars and 5 buses and termination of the perimeter fence, something that is very important because everyone used to come to the cafeteria even though these services were not for them. The cafeteria had another adminstration; now it is administered by the hospital. That is reasonable; there are no longer 14 administrations. [applause] There no longer are 14 or 15 administrations. There is only one or two including the institution with which relations are good.

The boys, and those who were not boys, came [to pick mangos]. The mess would continue [laughter] All this will provide some order.

He spoke about remodeling the sterilization center, dining area, and pharmacy. The director also spoke about remodeling the X-ray area to install modern X-ray equipment. Also mentioned was the remodeling of basements in several pavilions to create classrooms and administrative offices and remodeling of the Julio Antonio Mella Pavilion. He mentions here the construction of a new gigantic park. The park is large but not gigantic. [laughter] What is gigantic is the idea of making that park. That is what is gigantic. [applause]

There was the problem of the mango trees. Clearly, there was no other solution. Mangos cannot be more sacred than the hardware store. [laughter] The whole hospital was full of mango trees. There were all types of insects, mosquitos, and boys who would enter to pick the mangos and possibly even patients who wrongly ate mangos. Mango trees belong in a mango orchard which is a farm to produce fruit like the agricultural belt of Havana if you wish, but the mango trees within the hospital made no sense. Nevertheless, I remember asking about it. They told me that the mango trees were removed. Did the people understand why it was necessary? I asked. It had to be explained, they said. I said, correct. They explained this; many things need to be explained.

There is some idea that nothing should be destroyed and this is correct. Destroying a tree, a mango plant, is questioned whether it is right or not. Nevertheless, after thinking about it a little and receiving some explanation, one can understand that the mango trees in the hospital were incorrect and a good, beautiful park should be constructed in that area.

I suggested that they ask for cooperation...[interrupted by applause] from the botanical gardens directorate and everyone is cooperating, urban development from the people's government, the botanical gardens, everyone. That which is not yet beautiful will undoubtedly be an excellent park because this hospital has certain characteristics and is a very positive idea.

This type of institution cannot be constructed today. There would be no room in downtown Havana because of limited space since we cannot convert the areas that we need for feeding the population into buildings. If we had followed the concept of the past century, our construction would now have reached Batabano. That is costly and unsustainable which is why today we cannot consider the type of institutions and pavilions that were constructed during the past century because of the enormous amount of space they use. Now we have to construct other types of buildings with blocks like the Ameijeiras [Hermanos Ameijeiras Clinical Surgical Hospital]. We will have to construct new hospitals from the east and west but there is no doubt that this concession is very humanitarian.

When one goes to those pavilions there are areas where one can sit down, green areas. I think that can contribute extraordinarily to the well-being of the patients. I am sure that the beautification effort will culminate in a new park which will add to the beauty of the hospital and will create an optimistic climate for the patients. There is no doubt that this will give prestige to the hospital as a very humane institution. Now that we have an existing hospital, we will make maximum use of it, continue beautification of all the green areas and permit that sense of liberty that the patient of a monobloc hospital does not experience. Many things can be done in a monoblock hospital. It is perhaps more functional, closer, but it is impossible to create a climate such as can be created in an institution of this type. That is why the park is important. Everyone understood the need to iradicate those mangos from the hospital.

The director did not mention everything. He did not mention the intensive care unit. It is justified because these are ideas that they had. When we speak about intensive care units, it was thought that one of the other halls would be remodeled for this purpose. Later it was evident that this was not possible. It became a task to locate space near surgery and near the duty staff and near the specialized ploy clinics which have...[interrupted by applause] which plan to locate to an area acquired by diplomatic efforts with, I believe, the Interior Ministry, so that they could receive an old police station. [applause] Why? To prevent millions of people from unnecessarily entering the hospital. Do you know how valuable that is in achieving tranquility? It is very reasonable, very functional.

They have been developing the idea of obtaining 1,700 square meters to construct a 5-bed intensive care and 50-bed intermediate care unit which will add to the quality of this hospital. We expect to do all of this but here the special circumstances made it impossible to use the existing pavilions as a solution. That is why it is paractically the only new work and certainly small type of construction that will be realized to achieve these 386 beds. It is very important. It was not included here because the decision to construct this was not resolved. It was just an idea and was not approved, but this is elementary.

I was speaking with Comrade Lezcano of the provincial party and asked him how to accomplish this. We do not want to give more tasks to the Micons [Ministry of Construction]. Micons has very justifiably received criticism but I should also say they are making a serious effort at this moment to overcome their difficulty. They are performing excellent work in a series of projects and are greatly supporting health tasks and if we have criticized them for things that were occuring, it is also just that we point out all the support and cooperation that they are providing at this moment. This can be seen when passing any of those works. We support the new form in which they work in Cuba and we want to support it to the maximum with equipment and the means to improve productivity, including support of 30 construction requirements that are outside the realm of their resources. We are making an important effort in the Micons and I think that their work will greatly improve. We are changing ideas to achieve this process of continuous construction.

We need to complete a task here. We do not want to give one more project to Micons this year, not immediately. Micons has to start construction of the Albarran, Calixto Garcia, Miguel Enriquez, all those new projects in January. The projects should be completed in the next 2 years. Between 87 and 88 they have many tasks. Now they are working on the Julio Trigo. We cannot give them one more project. It would not be right. We would saturate them, disorganize them.

That is why we were saying to Lezcano that a small 1,700-meter project needs to be done here, who can do it? It is slightly complex because of the tubes, because of the cost involved. Can the people's government accomplish this?

We were also speaking about the party calling for support from labor centers where there are workers who have construction experience similar to that of the 506 houses being built for family doctors in Havana and which will be completed by the end of this year. That is an example...[interrupted by applause] there you have an excellent example, a very correct example, demonstrating how socialism is constructed by building 506 houses. How can 506 houses be built in 506 different locations? They are two-floor buildings, the consultative area below and residence above. I think building these homes is an excellent idea. We could not do this for the first doctors. We are constructing homes for stability, security. Recently we visited some of the homes built in the municipalities by the people's provincial government with the support of the party.

We are completing the task of the 506 houses in a few months and with quality. When this is observed, one asks can projects be accomplished or not? Were there brigades? No, there were no brigades. Micons was lacking in personnel. Even here, to complete the works on the faculty of medicine, Micons requires 100 more workers. Where will the workers come from? There imagination worked for us. Last year, with Micon's help the prototype houses were completed. Micons worked very well on that type of prototype with the giron system, conventional system, or large panel four (gran panel quatro) system, and others. Five or six prototypes were constructed last year to be able to complete the project tomorrow. They are constructing 506 consultative rooms with residences and in August or September, when they will be needed, they will all be finished.

What did they do? They asked support from the work centers. There are many workers in the country who know how to construct. They asked the work centers and the population for support and the population is very motivated to contribute and cooperate in constructing nothing less than a consultative office to be able to have a doctor on the corner who also lives there. I believe that this is a perfect example of revolutionary and political work, not commercial work, which is something we have to know how to distinguish.

With that procedure, which is truly socialist, the masses were accumulated when there were no brigades, when there were no work forces, and nevertheless they will construct 506 consultative offices with residences.

I have spoken with some of the workers and they are very encouraged by the importance of the service that those centers will provide. They are utilizing several different procedures. They were assigned some equipment, some cranes. I visited a group of eight workers in Lawton who were construc ing one of these. They had been waiting 15 days for a crane. They did not have the strength of that person who managed to obtain one pair of everything, pipes, cranes, concrete mixer, everything they had been waiting. They had everything ready to cover the roof of the second floor. I cite this with much satisfaction because it is an example of good work, good political and revolutionary work. It is proof of what can be done.

Remembering this, I told the comrade director of the hospital, Oscarito Lezcan, we are building about 506 housing units in just a few months. How could it be impossible for us to build this intensive therapy unit even using the same methods and without asking the Ministry of Construction [Micons] for a hand? We are sure that it is just a matter now of asking the comrades working on the project to make a special effort to have the project completed by August. I'm referring to this intensive therapy unit. Let's see if in September we can be working on it. We will have it completed as soon as possible, by mid-1987 if possible, the intensive therapy unit with its equipment. I also want to say that the equipment for this unit has already been acquired, it will arrive late this year. [applause] The least we can do is make the effort, without passing the problem on to the Micons, using revolutionary methods, with the cooperation of the masses too. Just as you did this other job, we are going to build the intensive therapy unit, which will add greatly to the quality of the hospital. We want this hospital to be one of the best and to compete with Hermanos Ameijeiras, Claixto Garcia, and the other hospitals. This old medical institution, where man can do a lot, where man is decisive.

You will receive cooperation. We have studied certain additional equipment. There is certain equipment that some but not all hospitals can have. Some equipment in the Hermanos Ameijeiras hospital does not have to be repeated in other hospitals because it can give the service the capital needs. It used to be necessary to take it to Santiago, and to the center of the country. That is, we could not say, we are going to install a [name of equipment indistinct] here. We are going to put the next ones in the center of the country and in Oriente, the very next ones will have to go in that direction. But those that have been installed are functioning, and there one sees the fruit of revolutionary passion. The effort of the medical group directed by Dr Larrea who studied that equipment, worked to acquire it, and have put it into operation with successful operations, bloodless operations, without surgery, reducing the number of complex, traumatic operations, using a very sophisticated technique that destroys the large stones that cannot be passed. They are destroyed by ultrasound waves. And this equipment was installed quickly and is functioning with great success, and we are preparing a second team in the Ameijeiras hospital.

The machine operators of the first equipment are preparing the second team of operators and are going to prepare the third. Our idea is to prepare the machine like a plane that is on the ground only a few minutes. We intend to have the machine working 24 hours a day. The comrades from Hermanos Ameijeiras are coordinating with the other hospitals of the capital so that in the briefest possible period of time we can discard those traumatic operations.

Thanks to this machine, we will be able to avoid 3,000 operations. With this first unit, we aspire to perform all the operations. Naturally, because of the matter of regionalization, it will be necessary to install another unit in the center and in Oriente to avoid having to transport the patients.

It will be necessary to make the investment. In the future, the machines will not work 24 hours a day, and there will possibly be a second machine for the the capital, in reserve. But for now, we intend the machine to be in operation 24 hours a day as soon as the different teams of operators are trained. There are six [one each team] including the electronics engineer who must be present.

The Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital will soon have a very modern magnetic [name of equipment indistinct]. An information system of everything new that comes up in medicine has been established, both in curative techniques and in medical equipment, so it can be evaluated systematically and, provided we can afford it, make the decision to buy it or apply it. We do not want 10 or 15 years to go by after a new technique appears before it is applied on our country. In our seeking to perfect our country's public health service, that system has been cheated. So, all these matters receive prioritized attention.

We give great importance to medical services in the capital because they become models, examples. Here in the capital, everything is more difficult because of the capital's characteristics of a great city. It has more than 50 hospitals and is not like a provincial capital that has 3, 4 or 5. There are more than 50 hospitals and institutes here. In this sense, every time we win a battle here, we win a battle for the entire country. Each time we apply a technique here, we are creating experience that can be carried throughout Cuba immediately. Here we have started using specific kinds of equipment that have been introduced throughout Cuba as soon as possible.

Here is where the intensive care units for babies began that later were installed throughout the entire country. Here also are going to begin the intensive care units of the clinical-surgical hospitals, which will later be installed throughout the entire country. Here is where a very important program is going to begin to be applied in the maternity-children's hospitals, to convert all of them into top quality institutions, both as pertains to the mothers and to the children. If the Gonzalez Coro hospital has great prestige in our capital, we are going to make all the maternity-children's hospitals in the capital like the Gonzalez Coro, and even better because the Gonzalez Coro Hospital itself participates in the program.

To create these institutions of maximum quality in the field of maternity-children's hospitals, we still have to advance in all prenatal programs, and we know it. We are going to make a great effort in that direction. All these techniques, all these improvements that are being applied in our capital are a prelude to immediately using the experience acquired in the capital in all the rest of the country.

I believe these are really encouraging perspectives. We are pleased to see a great number of students of the Carlos J. Finlay detachment here. They are completing their 4th year, and within 2 years they will begin to graduate. Who would have thought it! It seems like only yesterday that the medical sciences detachment was created. What important progress this is! The program of selection and preparation of the personnel with a new studies program that was drawn up patiently by the most experienced specialists! Because the best universities in the world were visited, universities of the most advanced countries. I mean to say that, in public health, we have been working, faster in some areas and slower in others. I would say that now we are working integrally. But some of these programs, like the teaching program, the creation of medical schools in all the provinces, allow us to make use of that enormous abundance of human resources in the field of medicine, which will allow us to cover the entire country with the family doctor program, and man the work centers, and the schools which will allow us to have 65,000 physicians within 14 years or a little sooner, which allows us to graduate almost 3,000 doctors per year.

This will allow us to graduate 3,200 doctors in 1988 when the first contingency from that detachment graduates, and it will allow us to graduate more than 3,500 doctors every year. It would not be unusual for us to graduate 4,000 doctors at some time because of an increase in study, discipline, and efficiency.

The comrades of the detachment are good, especially those that are approaching the higher education levels. However, I should mention that the medical students are not yet sufficiently good students. Not all of them are good students. That is to say that in the area of improvement and advancement, there is still an important gap.

I know that the selection of the detachment gave good results. Not one of those who joined the faculty of medicine have a gradepoint average of less than 90.0, but I know that, despite this, they are not devoting themselves 100 percent to their studies when we achieve this, greater dedication, greater efficiency of the professors and faculty, we will graduate approximately 4,000 good doctors every year.

We consider the family doctor plan to be a great promise for the country, and we consider that the sum of all these factors will make it possible for our country to occupy one of the first places in the world in the medical arena. What is what is meant when one speaks about a medical power, but this is not an involved or chauvinistic goal or a matter of national pride. This goal is related to the idea and purpose for our people to have the most complete health service in the world. What is sought is the well-being of the people. [applause] What is sought with this is the well-being of the people not the prestige of the revolution or the prestige of the country. The prestige of the revolution and the country will be a product of that justifiable and humane goal. We can achieve it, and you know this, the doctors, health technicians, nurses, auxiliary workers, and the medical students of the detachment. The nursing students know we can achieve this.

It is because of all this that is so important to us that we have this ceremony commemorating the construction of a hospital that started as a wooden barracks. This act, in this institution, with this collective, is very importat because you have become an example and a school because of what you are doing. This afternoon, I wanted to make you aware in some way of the responsibility you have in the effort of which we have spoken today.

I congratulate you all, the hospital directorate, the party, workers, doctors, technicans, and students who I think became very quiet when I said they were still not making their greatest effort, but they know that what I say is true. All those who enter the 1st or 2d year and advance in their career become more mature, but I think, I wait for the day when we can say our students dedicate themselves to their medical studies more than any other student in our universities, more than any medical students in any other country in the world.

I hope that this date becomes a historical date for you, not because I have spoken, but because of what it signifies and because it involves a commitment and promise for the public health of our fatherland.

Fatherland or death, we will win!

BARBADOS

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED; ELECTIONS CALLED FOR 28 MAY

FL062030 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 6, CANA -- Prime Minister Bernard St John today announced general elections for Wednesday May 28, after an apparent last-minute change of mind not to go for a Thursday, the traditional polling day in Barbados

I think the (ruling) Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has an excellent chance (of winning), St John told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) shortly after the announcement. The information garnered...indicates that the substantial majority of people in Barbados are well satisfied with the performance of the government.

He said he had advised Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer to dissolve the 27-seat legislature with immediate effect. Nomination day was set for May 13.

Asked why he had opted for a Wednesday when he had told THE WALL STREET JOURNAL only recently that polling day would be a Thursday, St John replied: I don't mind what I am reported as saying. The day that is most appropriate to me. I go for and I think Wednesday the 28th is a good day and I have gone for that.

In an immediate reaction, leader of the main opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) Errol Barrow said the party was ready and he too predicted victory. I feel that we have a majority. Anything from 15 (seats) up is alright with me because 15 is a clear majority, he added. Noting that the DLP has been on the campaign trail for a year now, Barrow declared: We have the right mix (of candidates) for 1986.

The BLP, which holds 17 seats in the House of Assembly, will be after a third successive five-term in government. The DLP holds the other 10 parliamentary seats. The year-old Marxist Workers Party of Barbados (WPB) will be the third party in the race. It plans to field two candidates.

Today's announcement followed a week of intense speculation here that elections were imminent. St John said the BLP, which will be going into its first general election since the death of former party leader Tom Adams a year ago, would campaign on its record in government over the last 10 years.

We are also going to project ourselves as the party that has the capacity and the competence, the energy and the manpower to lead Barbados into the 21st century, he told CANA. We have a fine group of young men and women who are on the BLP ticket. The performance of the party over the last 10 years has been the envy of many governments in the Caribbean and in the developing world. I believe we have managed the recession very well, so that the economy, and the capacity of the party will probably be the two major issues in the campaign, he added.

St John became prime minister and political leader of the BLP on the sudden death of Adams, the party's key political strategist in the last 15 years.

The BLP will field a full slate of 27 candidates. The DLP has announced 26 to date and is awaiting word on whether estranged BLP parliamentarian, ex-Cabinet minister Dr Don Blackman, will contest the election.

Barrow said today he had had no confirmation that Dr Blackman, who left the Cabinet after a run-in with the then Prime Minister Adams, wanted to run on a DLP ticker. But Barrow made it clear the DLP would not put up a candidate in that constituency as long as Blackman was running, even as an independent.

Electoral officials estimate that just over 170,000 persons will be eligible to vote. Barbadians last went to the polls on June 18, 1981.

DOMINICA

CHARLES COMMENTS ON BY-ELECTION RESULTS

FL061900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 6 CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has described her party's victory in a by-election yesterday as a vote of confidence in her government's policies -- including those relating to radio broadcast of parliamentary debates.

A preliminary count showed Wilmurt Shillingford of the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) beating his Dominica Labour Party (DLP) rival Roosie Mills by more than 100 votes.

Miss Charles told reporters: The whole of the nation's eyes were focused on his by-election, and it (the result) shows that the people of this country are satisfied with what we are doing, and they approve of the policy we've carried on. She added, in particular, they seem to have given us the OK to prevent us having live broadcasts in the future.

The stoppage of live broadcast of the parliamentary proceedings since the July 1985 elections, and the subsequent protest boycotts of parliamentary debates by the opposition were a major issue during the campaign.

Miss Charles described the opposition party as always disunited and without a policy. She said of the DLP: Every man is trying to get up there somewhere and get something for himself, rather than people working together in unity for the betterment of the country...everybody wants to be king crab in his own hole.

Serious differences between Mills and opposition leader Mike Douglas forced the DLP leader to withdraw from the campaign.

Douglas said the defeat was a blessing in disguise and part of the painful process which would leave the party cleaner, more disciplined, respectful, and more together.

OPPOSITION LEADER DOUGLAS HAILS SOCIALISM

FL032255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2254 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 3, CANA -- Opposition leader Michael Douglas says Dominica can only make progress and develop when workers appreciate the difference between the socialist and capitalist ideologies.

Douglas told a May Day rally of the National Workers Union (NWU) at Portsmouth, 30 miles north of Roseau, that although there were problems and obstacles in the way of this realisation, absolutely nothing can stand in the way of the liberation of working class people.

He described the socialist ideology as one which supposes and works towards a situation where the workers of a country own and control the wealth of a country, and thereby ensure that the resources of the country are made to operate in the interest of the working class of the country.

Douglas said the capitalist ideology was one which presupposes and works towards the realisation of a small clique...a small ruling mulatto class which he said existed in Dominica, controlling the resources for the benefit...the use...and the exploitation of that small ruling class in our country.

When the workers of this country reach that realisation, we will finally and irrevocably be on the road to progress and development in the country, he added.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS, SEARCHES FOR DUVALIERISTS

PA030344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 2 May (AFP) -- The new Haitian authorities have prepared a list of more than 30 civilians who they want to try for participation in crimes perpetrated under the Duvalier regime, it was stated today here by Justice Minister Francois Latortue. A dozen people have already been arrested, but the others are missing and being actively sought, said Latortue in an exclusive interview with AFP.

The minister, who did not reveal the identities of the arrested persons, confirmed that Franck Romain, a former colonel who was chief of police in Port-au-Prince and former mayor of the Haitian capital, had been placed under protective custody.

In addition to Romain, the Haitian authorities have arrested Paul Vericain, former commander of the "Tontons Macoutes" (Duvalierist popular militia).

"We receive complaints every day, but the investigation of each case takes time," Ltortue told AFP. He added: "The main culprits have been identified and there will be no need to organize a people's court, because this would open the door to arbitrariness."

He added that in addition to the approximately 30 civilians mentioned, a dozen military officers have been or will be arrested for their participation in the two Duvalierist governments (father and son).

JAMAICA

SEAGA PRESENTS NEW BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

FL032235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, May 3, CANA -- The Jamaica Government this week announced fresh initiatives to reflate the ailing economy and move the 4,411 square mile Caribbean country into a sustained period of growth. Prices on a wide range of consumer products will be rolled back. Capital expenditures will more than double and interest rates will come down.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Edward Seaga, in presenting his 5.8 billion dollar (1 Ja doll; 18 cents U.S.) 1986/87 budget to parliament Thursday night said: The economy has now turned the corner, after years of struggle and painful adjustment.

The gains from the adjustment process must now be consolidated and put to greater use so that we may reap the benefit of growth and a better life.

The new economic initiatives come at a time when the Jamaican economy is registering some improvements. For the first time in 10 years, the country's operating costs will be financed entirely from revenue rather than borrowed money, Seaga said. The budget deficit, which stood at 17 percent in 1980, has been slashed to just 5.7 percent, he told parliament.

Capital expenditures will rise from J650 million dollars (U.S. 118.2 million dollars) last year to J1.131 million dollars (U.S. 205.6 million) in this fiscal year, the prime minister said.

Prices of many goods have been lowered to last year's level, while some will drop to the levels of two years ago, Seaga said. He gave much of the credit for the lower consumer prices to the decline in oil prices and the gains registered by the government's drive to cut costs and raise revenues.

The Central Bank of Jamaica will reduce the liquid assets ratio from 44 to 35 percent, Seaga said. Beginning May 4, the mandatory minimum interest rate on savings will be reduced from 20 to 16 percent.

The prime minister was cautiously optimistic in his remarks as he ticked off the various improvements in the overall economy. Tourism bookings have recently surged and the government plans to spend J175 million dollars (U.S. 31.8 million) this year to promote the industry, which is vital to the country.

Agriculture continues to be a pacesetter. Winter vegetable exports may reach 85 million pounds this winter earning up to J34 million dollars in foreign exchange. Banana exports have shot up from 14,000 tons last year to 40,000 tons this year. Rice production has jumped 237 percent to 13,500 tons this year.

Garment exports continue to boom with employment in the sector expected to expand by 9,000 to a total of 26,000, with foreign exchange earnings of 52 million dollars. More than 500 new investments have been recorded since 1981, Seaga said.

Jamaica's first private free zone will come on stream this year and it is expected to employ 9,000 workers with a gain of 19 million dollars per shift in foreign exchange.

In the crucial mining industry, the government's Clarendon Alumina Production Limited (CAP) plant, taken over from Alcoa last year, will increase production of alumina from 250,000 to 650,000 tons in six months, the prime minister said.

The government's divestment programme is going ahead full steam, Seaga said, with major commercial assets reverting to the public through the stock market.

The Jamaican prime minister, who assumed office in 1980, has in recent years presided over an economy in crisis, caused mainly by the world recession in 1982 and the sharp drop in the prices of Jamaica's major exports. He embarked on an ambitious structural adjustment programme to re-orient the economy and steer it away from its dependence on bauxite earnings and emphasise agriculture, export manufacturing and tourism.

Thursday night he said the years of struggle and hardship appeared to be finally paying off. The flowers have begun to emerge, he declared.